The Massillon Independent.

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Extending their Christmas Money

Is most everybody's thought now.

Little money will buy more here than in most stores—more than in most cities—because the price of each individual article is less—based on a smaller profit.

If you want to find out what we sell and how we sell it, and can't come, write for catalogue—it tells details, and it's free.

In the meantime if you want to see some of the best Dress Goods values ever sold in a

Dra Goods Store.

Send for samples of the 36 inch All-Wool Flecked Suitings and the Double width Cameleon Suitings.

At 25 cents.

Ten cases of double width Suitings, 32 to 36 inches wide,

15 cents and 20 cents

Re-assortment of Fine Dress Goods, Suitings and Novelties, at

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Choice, rich, handsome stuffs at prices, for the kind, that must command the attention of every shrewd, up-to-date woman in the country, who wants nice gowns, and there's mighty few women who don't belong in this category, in this generation.

Evening and Wedding Silks, Rich Dresden and Printed Warp Silks in Cashmere or Persian Colorings, Black Brocade Damas and Rich Black Satin Duchesse and Peau de Soies in such extensive variety and at such prices as will prove where it's to your interest to buy Silks.

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Don't Imagine

That your headache is always produced by a disordered stomach. More often it is caused by an overstrain of the optical nerves and the failure to wear glasses. This cause ruins annually, hundreds of thousands of pairs of eyes.

COME AND SEE US

and learn how to correct any defect in your eyesight you may have. We do it properly.

NO CHARGES

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The Independent Company is prepared to get out calendars for 1896 for its patrons. A splendid line of samples to select from and prices very reasonable.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

His Foreign Policy Outlined In a Clear, Concise Style.

HIS VIEWS ON FINANCE

Given at Great Length and In a Very Frank Manner.

SLAPS MADE AT PROTECTION.

Thinks That Had Much to Do With Financial Depression.

FREE SILVER COINAGE SUMMED UP.

In Conclusion, He Says If His Recommendations Are Not Approved He Stands Ready to Approve Something Better.

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of the respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed with the exception that a full explanation of the TREATMENT OF JOHN L. WALLER by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value.

After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French, he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation.

This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, charges as formulated and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel; but the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October, has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent.

The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some SATISFACTORY SOLUTION of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile, it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit. In agreeable contrast to the differences above noted respecting a matter of common concern where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory outcome as the true merits of the case require, is the recent resolution of the French chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

LIMITS OF BRITISH GUIANA was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own accord and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July, last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth.

The general conclusion therein reached and formulated are in substance that the tradition and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the only sort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it.

In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration.

The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to congress.

CUBA DISTURBED.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the preponderate share, this flagrant condition of hostilities by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed [illegible] on the part of this government to enforce obedience to its neutrality laws and to prevent the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

As we turn from the review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment, we may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in the subjects.

By command of the people a customs revenue system designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which while inefficient for the purpose of revenue curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.

The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the government unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undetermined confidence abroad in our financial ability, and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country.

The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill advised financial expedients.

The currency denominated United States notes, and commonly known as greenbacks, was issued in large volume during the late civil war and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes, that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost if not all the laws relating to them some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to $381,999,078.

Immediately after that date and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payments, by which the secretary of the treasury was required, when certain additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 80 per cent of such additional national bank circulation until such notes were reduced to $300,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

There has been issued and sold $95,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the treasury, created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States notes. This fund, together with other gold as might be from time to time in the treasury available for the same purpose, has been since called our gold reserve, and $100,000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish its object. This fund amounted on the first day of January, 1897, to $114,193,365, and though thereafter constantly fluctating it did not fall below that sum in July, 1892. In April, 1893, for the first time since its establishment, this reserve amounted to less than $100,000,000, containing at that date only $97,011,330.

In the meantime, and in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing larger governmental monthly purchases of silver than has been required under previous laws, and providing that in payment for such silver treasury notes of the United States should be issued payable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. It was, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law."

In view of this declaration it was not deemed permissible for the secretary of the treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred on him by refusing to pay gold on the demand when demanded, he rose by such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar the several parity of the two metals would be destroyed and grave and dangerous complications would be precipitated by affirming or accentuating the government's existing debasement between their actual values under the existing rates.

It thus resulted that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890 were necessarily treated as gold obligations at the option of the holder. These notes on the last day of November, 1893, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repealed, amounted to more than $155,000,000. The notes of this description now outstanding, added to the United States notes still undiminished by redemption or cancelation, constitute a column of gold obligations amounting to $500,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which ever since we have had a gold reserve have been used to deplete it.

Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, yielding $58,633,295, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand. As a result of this operation this reserve, which had suffered constant and large withdrawals in the meantime, stood on the 6th day of March, 1894, at the sum of $107,446,802. Its depletion was, however, immediately thereafter so accelerated that on the 30th day of June, 1894, it had fallen to $64,873,025, thus losing by withdrawals more than $42,000,000 in five months and dropping slightly below its situation when the sale of $50,000,000 in bonds was effected for its replenishment.

This depressed condition grew worse and on the 27th day of November, 1894, our gold reserve, being reduced to $57,669,701, it became necessary to again strengthen it. This was done by another sale of bonds, amounting to $50,000,000, from which there was realized $58,578,500, with which the fund was increased to $111,142,021 on the 4th day of December, 1894.

Again disappointment awaited the anxious hope for relief. There was not even a lull in the exasperating withdrawals of gold. On the contrary, they grew larger and more persistent than ever. Between the 4th day of December, 1894, and early in February, 1895, a period of scarcely more than two months after the second reinforcement of our gold reserve by the sale of bonds, it had lost by such withdrawals more than $69,000,000, and had fallen to $41,340,181.

In this emergency and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became entirely apparent to those upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved not only that our gold reserve must for the third time in less than thirteen months be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest and badly suited to the purpose, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition, promising better results than those realized on previous sales. An agreement was, therefore, made with a number of financiers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption act of 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and amounting to about $62,600,000, should be exchanged for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than $65,000,000.

This gold was to be delivered in such installments as would complete its delivery within about six months from the date of the contract, and at least one-half of the amount was to be furnished from abroad. It was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they would by every means in their power protect the government against gold withdrawals. The contract also provided that if congress would authorize their issue, bonds payable by their terms in gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum might within ten days be substituted at par for the 4 per cent. bonds described in the agreement.

On the day this contract was made its terms were communicated to congress by special executive message, in which it was stated that more than sixteen millions of dollars would be saved to the government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract. The congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to $107,677,220 on the 8th day of June, 1895. The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve, but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people.

I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement, and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believe it averted a disaster, the imminence of which was fortunately not at the time generally understood by our people. Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold withdrawals its good results could not be permanent.

FREE SILVER COINAGE.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity, and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver.

They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any other government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for one hundred cents worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard and only fifty cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals and consequently between the coins oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teachings of the wisest statesmen an economists of the world, both in the past and present, and what is far more conclusive, the touch counter to our own actual experiences. Every one who receives a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the dollar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter disappointment if not to pinching privation. A change in our standard to silver monometallism would bring on a collapse of the entire system of credit. All history warns us against such experiments which threaten violent changes in our monetary standard and the degradation of our currency.

Concurrent circulation of both metals in our coinage, are certainly coming from a double standard. Our present standard of value is the standard of the civilized world and permits the only bimetallism now possible, or at least that is within the independent reach of any single nation, however powerful that nation may be. While the standard of gold as a standard is upheld by almost universal commercial and business usage, it does not despise silver nor seek its banishment. Wherever this standard is maintained there is at its side in free and unquestioned circulation a volume of silver currency sometimes qualified and sometimes even exceeding it in amount, both maintained at a parity notwithstanding a depreciation or fluctuation in the intrinsic value of silver.

There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a medium of monetary use. The standard must necessary be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation; but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating mediums by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it.

I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that to relegate in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity.

In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves.

I desire, however, to assure the congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen, whom, in our respective places of duty, we have undertaken to serve.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

AS STATESMEN SEE IT

Democrats Say Little About the President's Message.

REPUBLICANS MUCH PLEASED

With the President's Attitude on Foreign Affairs, Especially Regarding Venezuela—They Don't Like the Financial Feature—English Comments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Republicans of the senate do not approve the president's message, so far as it concerns finances. It matters not whether they be silver men or not, they all have something to say against it. Many senators expressed the opinion that the message was disappointing because it did not provide a method for raising revenue. All of the Republicans who are known as sound money men were especially disappointed on account of this feature of the message. The silver men were, of course, very emphatic in their disapproval of the president's views on silver. For the most part, however, the Republicans spoke in terms of approval of the position of the president regarding foreign affairs, but more especially as to what he said about Venezuela. The silver Democrats had very little to say regarding the message, and it was for the most part a disappointment for them. There was a general impression in the senate that the proposition of the president to retire the greenbacks would not be successful.

Both curiosity and interest were manifested by the members of the house in the president's message. Members expressed surprise that no recommendation was made for the supply of the treasury deficit. In the discussion of foreign affairs the portion devoted to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in connection with the boundary line dispute and the suggestions regarding Cuba attracted special attention, but main interest centered in the recommendations for the retirement of the greenbacks and the reform of the national banking system. Several of the Democratic leaders who dined with the president on the finance question refused to express their opinions for publication.

ENGLISH OPINIONS

Comments of Different London Journals on the President's Message.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The newspapers today very generally contain editorial comments upon President Cleveland's message to congress. The Graphic says: "The crudities and indiscretions of President Cleveland's present pronunciaments on foreign affairs might have been evolved by the late Mr. Blaine in his worst mood. Can anything be more absurd than the proposal that the Schomburg line (in Venezuela) should be submitted to arbitration? The reference to Cuba is infinitely more injudicious. It is virtually an expression of sympathy with filibustering."

The Standard, the Conservative organ, says: "We cannot but regret the tone of President Cleveland's references to Venezuela. If we may judge of the tone and substance of Mr. Olney's dispatch from the paraphrase thus imparted to congress, we are not surprised that no answer has been received, and we further undertake to predict that when the reply reaches the white house it will furnish the president with a deal of matter for serious reflection. We must be pardoned if we venture to say that the whole passage referring to Venezuela is a tissue of unreal assumptions and unsupported deductions. If the Americans desire to carry out the views expressed they will do so after due calculation of the cost. Even if we were eager for arbitration the experience in the Bering sea controversy would hardly encourage us. It is not easy to argue calmly when we find President Cleveland has already prejudged the merits of the case. But even strong states have rights, and though Great Britain is able to maintain her dignity and interests, it ought not to be a mark for public affront in the president's message. We are not much impressed with his currency proposals. He suggests a palliative and not a currency cure.

The Post (Conservative) says: "As regards Samoa and Venezuela, the message appears to be framed on lines which Senator Chandler might approve. In regard to China, there are similar signs of a disposition to conciliate the feelings of popular agitators. These things are incidents of every presidential campaign, and President Cleveland never pretended to be superior to them."

The Times' editorial says: "President Cleveland has drawn a startling picture of the difficulties created by the vicious currency system, and we shall be greatly surprised if the plans he suggests are not warmly welcomed by business men throughout the states. But, flushed by electoral victories, it is probable enough that the Republicans will refuse to allow anything to be done in the direction indicated. Nothing, he says, commits him to a new or aggressive foreign policy.

The Daily News, the Liberal organ, says: "President Cleveland knows better than to treat the Monroe doctrine as if it were a rule of international law. It is neither dignified nor politic for the administration at Washington to take up the quarrels of South American communities which do not observe the usages of civilized nations. America will find some day that this sort of patronage involves a corresponding responsibility, and they will not like that at all."

HINSHAW MAY BE GUILTLESS.

Reputable Man Says He Knows Who Murdered the Preacher's Wife.

DANVILLE, Ind., Dec. 4.—There have been sensational developments in the case of Rev. William Hinshaw, who was recently convicted of the murder of his wife and is now serving a life sentence in prison. Hinshaw stoutly protested his innocence and maintained that his wife was killed by robbers who came to their house and left in a buggy. At the trial the evidence failed to bear Hinshaw out and the jury quickly returned a verdict of guilty.

Now comes Lewis Asher, a neighbor of Hinshaw, and states that on the night of the murder, while out hunting his horses, he saw two men drive toward the Hinshaw home; later he heard pistol shots and cries for help. He was frightened and returned home and was passed by two men. Asher claims to know who killed Mrs. Hinshaw, but refuses to tell, as his life, he

REV. WILLIAM R. HINSHAW.

says, would be in danger. Asher has been placed in jail and will be examined by the grand jury. Asher is a man of good reputation.

ENGLAND TAKES ISSUE.

She Refuses to Recognize the Divorce Laws of Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 4.—Her majesty's empire has taken issue with Oklahoma over the divorce laws of the latter territory. Recently Peter Neilson, a wealthy Englishman, came from London to Oklahoma, and at the end of 90 days made application for a divorce from his wife, Edith Neilson.

The defendant consulted the legal department of the English government on the subject, with the result that her majesty's government held that the divorce laws of Oklahoma would not be respected in the queen's dominion. An elaborate opinion on the matter has been forwarded to the judge of the trial court in Oklahoma. As a great many wealthy English people have secured divorces in Oklahoma, the position taken by the English government is important to them.

Campaign Funds Missing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Three-quarters of a million dollars has been stolen from the campaign funds of the Democratic party raised for the years 1893, 1894 and the spring of 1895. The charge is made by M. C. McDonald and Alderman John Powers. It is sustained by the newly elected chairman of the county central committee, Thomas Gahan, in the statement that the funds of the past two years have not been accounted for.

Enjoy Their Notoriety.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 4.—J. Watson Hildreth, Herbert Plato, Theodore Hubbard and Fred Bristol, who are charged with wrecking the fast mail and passenger train on the New York Central railway on Nov. 19, have been held for the grand jury. While they were in court, the boys chatted gaily with friends and appeared to enjoy the notoriety they have achieved.

Barbara Aub Indicted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Barbara Aub, who confessed that she made false charges of assault against Walter L. S. Langerman, has been indicted by the grand jury for perjury. The indictment is based upon the statement of Langerman and the minutes of the court proceedings taken during the trial.

Better Outlook For Miners.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—Forecasts of the joint conference of miners and operators to terminate a scale for 1896 indicate that the miners will get an advance to 60 cents. The conference is now in session.

Uncle Tom Sent to an Infirmary.

LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 4.—Lewis George Clark, the 84-year old mulatto who was the original of Mrs. Stowe's George Harris in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has been sent to the infirmary.

Too Vigorous Against Socialists.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The report that Baron Von Koeller, the Prussian minister of the interior, had been dismissed on account of the recent strong measures he has instituted against the socialists, ordering the closing of their clubs and the searching of their residences, is confirmed.

NEW SUPREME JUDGE.

Judge Rufus Peckham Chosen to Succeed Justice Jackson.

HILL NOT OPPOSED TO HIM.

He Is Therefore Likely to Be Quickly Confirmed by the Senate—The New Appointee Highly Esteemed by Supreme Court Justices—His Career.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The president has nominated Rufus W. Peckham of New York to be associate justice of the United States supreme court, to succeed the late Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee.

Rufus W. Peckham is a resident of Albany and judge of the court of appeals of New York. His name has been mentioned frequently for the office to which he has been nominated. It is believed his nomination will be satisfactory to Senator Hill, whose opposition was successful in preventing the nomination of Messrs. Hornblower and Wheeler Peckham; the two New Yorkers whose names were sent in by President Cleveland for the supreme court justiceship now held by Justice White of Louisiana. Senator Hill on several occasions has spoken very highly of the new nominee. The nomination will go first to the judiciary committee, which always scrutinizes closely the record of persons named for the supreme court bench, but in view of the high reputation of Judge Peckham it is believed confirmation will follow as speedily as consistent with the importance of the office.

Senators on both sides of the chamber express themselves as highly pleased with the nomination of Judge Peckham of New York. Senator Hill is in the west, and Senator Murphy said there could be no doubt of speedy confirmation. He did not believe that Senator Hill would make any opposition. The judges of the United States supreme court are understood to have expressed satisfaction with the selection. Judge Peckham is known to the members of the court through his decisions and is highly esteemed in that quarter. He appeared before the court on several occasions before his elevation to the New York judiciary, and although then a comparatively young man, he is still remembered for his thorough and effective manner of presenting his cases.

Senator Pugh, chairman of the committee on judiciary, will call a meeting of the committee for next Monday for the purpose of considering Judge Peckham's nomination.

Judge Rufus W. Peckham was born in Albany in 1837. His father, Rufus W. Peckham of Albany, was a judge of the court of appeals and he is a brother of Wheeler H. Peckham of New York city. Judge Peckham is a member of the appellate court of New York state, and before his elevation to that position in November, 1886, was active in Albany politics, being at one time the leader of the Democratic party in that city. He is a warm personal friend of President Cleveland.

A Brief House Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The session of the house was very brief and was consumed entirely by the reading of the president's message. It was listened to with fair attention, but the features of the document received neither approval or disapproval from the members until the conclusion of the reading, when several Democrats created a slight demonstration. When it was finished the house immediately adjourned until Friday.

Killed His Sister's Slanderer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 4.—In a quarrel at Matewan, arising from an accusation by Henry Freeland that James Butcher had made disreputable remarks about Freeland's sister, Butcher was killed by a hatchet thrown by Freeland. The slayer was arrested.

$20,000 In Bonds Missing.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The discovery has been made that $20,000 of the town bonds of Gallatin, Columbia county, were stolen in May last when the general merchandise store of E. J. Brandt, a former supervisor, was burglarized and the safe blown open.

Killed by His Brother-in-Law.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—James Lewis has been killed while attempting to defend his sister from the abuse of her husband, Andrew Gazzalo.

Fastest Mile on a Bicycle.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Dec. 4.—Johnny Green, aged 21, has rode the fastest mile ever made on a bicycle here. It was an unpaced, flying start, on a straight-away track, and was made in one minute and 35 seconds, breaking McLeod's record of 1.36 2-5.

Low Rate to G. A. R. Men.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 4.—Commander-in-Chief Walker and staff of the G. A. R. are in executive session for the transaction of Grand Army business in connection with the next encampment. A rate of 1 cent a mile has been secured from the railroads.

Make Yourself Strong

If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

ALL READY FOR WORK

CHANGES WROUGHT IN CONGRESS BY THE REVOLUTION OF 1894.

A Startling Transformation—New Members "Fresh From the People"—Patronage For the Lucky—Cuba and the Revenue—The Navy and Rivers and Harbors.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Once more the biennial agony. A brand new congress, fresh from the people, is to take the legislative reins. Old clerks and other employees go; old committees are dissolved, and new ones are to take control—for the real work of congress nowadays is done in committee rooms—old schemes are as dead as Julius Caesar; scores of members of many terms' serv-

M. W. HOWARD. A. G. DRAYTON. JAMES A. CONNOLLY.

(Mr. Howard wrote "If Christ Came to Congress." Mr. Drayton succeeds Chairman Wilson. Mr. Connolly takes the place of Mr. Springer of Ohio.)

ice are to be seen no more in the old seats, and the visitor who looks from the gallery upon the Fifty fourth house will see a most impressive proof that we live in a world of change. The revolution of 1874 was more startling, and those of 1840 and 1842, involved more sudden and radical changes of policy, but as to persons the revolution of 1894 stands without a parallel in our history.

A Great Transformation.

"Fresh from the people" indeed! Never since the First congress could that hackneyed phrase be so aptly applied, and even the First congress had a much larger proportion of men well known and experienced in public affairs than the Fifty-fourth. The transformation from the Fifty-third is startling, and even the Fifty-first, the last Republican congress, is but slightly represented. Whole state delegations are absolutely new men in every sense of the word. Of the 356 members of the house 158 were never in congress before, and 93 were never in a legislative body, even a town council. From Indiana and Illinois especially some of the members were so very young and so very new that the political biographers did not get their record till after the election, and in one case within my knowledge the most that could be urged in favor of the youth was that he was the son of a very brilliant soldier and had made a success as a schoolteacher.

Of the 22 Republicans from Illinois but 8 have seen service here; of Indiana's 13 members but 2; of Kentucky's 11 but 3, of Maryland's 6 but 2; of Missouri's 15 but 7, and of New York's 34 but 14, while West Virginia, Delaware, Idaho, Wyoming and all the territories but Oklahoma send men hitherto unknown alike to fame and this house. And as there are papers filed for 30 contests it is certain that the number of old men will be still further reduced. It is in the new state of Utah that the strangest changes have occurred. Through all the years from 1862 to 1882, from the first antipolygamy law to the last Edmunds act, it was meat and drink to the Mormon leaders to denounce the Republican party. Now these same leaders have beaten the Democrats in a commonwealth where in my time there it was taken for granted that there would not be enough Republicans to start a party organization. I have heard Brigham Young curse every national official from President Grant to the deputy marshal of Utah. His descendants are now Republicans. I have heard George Q. Cannon deduce from prophecy the speedy overthrow of the United States government. His son, Frank J. Cannon, is the Republican delegate from the territory and will be one of the senators from the new state. Daniel H. Wells, commander of the "Nauvoo legion" in the Mormon war of 1857 and so long the right hand man of Brigham Young in the first presidency, always called himself a Republican, and his son, H. M. Wells, is the first governor of the new state. Editor Goodwin of the Salt Lake Tribune, once so fiercely anti Mormon, will probably be a senator, though Colonel Isaac Trumbo, son of another fierce anti Mormon, is his strong rival for the place. In short, the old quarrels are all made up, and Mormon red gentile are pulling together for free silver and a tariff on wool. The women of Utah could not vote this year, but will next and thereafter, and I am assured by Utah men that the effect of women suffrage will be as it has been in Wyoming—to make everything just as it was before, only a little more so.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD. Only Democrat the congressional delegation from Massachusetts has.

Old Men and New.

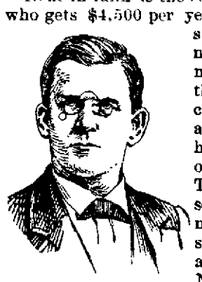
Great as the changes have been, the refusal to change in some states and districts is equally remarkable. Arkansas returns every member of the last congress — six Democrats. Alabama sends but three new men out of nine Republicans, however, are contesting the Fourth and Ninth districts and Populists the Third and Fifth, with confidence of winning. Georgia returns 10 of her 11 Democrats in the Fifty-third house. The Sixth district only makes a change—Charles L. Bradley in place of Thomas B. Cabaniss, who quits on one term. In the Seventh district, however, W. H. Felton, an old Populist hero, contests the seat of John W. Maddox, and in the Tenth Tom Watson comes back again at James C. C. Black. If Watson gets in, he and Brer Howard of Alabama can be relied upon to furnish the house with a circus.

Iowa returns nine old Republicans and two new ones; Louisiana, five old Democrats and one new one, but one seat is contested. Maine returns her four Republicans, each a leader in his class; Massachusetts, eight of her old Republicans, four new ones and one solitary Democrat, John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, who thanks heaven that contests are not favored in his part of the country. Mississippi returns five out of her seven Democrats and two new ones, but Missouri only 5 out of 15. Verily there was a flood. Texas, however, sends back ten of her old men—two new Democrats and one solitary Republican, George H. Noonan, from San Antonio. Virginia lost but one Democrat, and though there was a flood in Tennessee six of the old men come back with four new Republicans. From all the 28 northern states—29 with Utah—come but 13 Democrats and 3 Populists, and the seats of four of the Democrats are contested. Perhaps they had better make it unanimous.

Patronage.

The first thing after swearing in and drawing for seats will be the election of officers pursuant to the choice of the Republican caucus which is to be held on the 30th. As to the speakership, it will be merely a ratification of the party choice of Tom Reed, but there are five good paying offices in the house which go to outsiders, and just now the fight for them is extremely vigorous. Of those officials the first by a long distance is the clerk, who ranks with the members, gets $5,000 a year and has the appointment of 44 subordinates. Besides all this he has once in two years the high honor of making up the roll and presiding in the organization of a new house and is then a "biger man than old Grant," in the language of the lamented Fitzhugh. This function of the clerk is always important, and once in our history was very dangerous. There are two candidates, both members of the Fifty third house, General Thomas J. Henderson of Princeton, Ills., and Alexander McDowell of Sharon, Pa. Of the clerk's 44 appointees his chief clerk and the disbursing clerk are considered his personal appointments.

Next in rank is the sergeant-at-arms, who gets $4,500 per year and appoints seven subordinates, and as a matter of course there are several candidates, among whom I have heard most of Captain Thomas McKean, secretary of the national congressional Republican committee. Next is the doorkeeper, who gets $3,500 and appoints 156 subordinates, but this includes 14 soldiers, who are by special law made permanent. So there can only be an appointment in case of vacancy, and in the past four years there has been but one. He names the 33 pages, who are boys not under 12 years of age and get $2.50 per day each.



GEORGE H. MOHAN. [Only Republican congressman from Texas.]

The postmaster of the house gets $2,500 and appoints 19 subordinates. For many years it has been a question whether the first deputy succeeded to all the rights and powers of the postmaster in case of the latter's death or removal, but the comptroller has recently decided that in the negative, so there has been no postmaster of the house since the death of Lycurgus M. Dalton last spring. Last of all comes the chaplain, who gets but $900 per year and appoints nobody. I have been told that the house would this year elect a colored preacher, but I don't believe it.

Cuba and the Revenue.

After complete organization, what subjects will the house tackle first? To this the almost unanimous answer is in two words—Cuba and revenue. It is too soon to forecast as to either. Then Venezuela, the Alaska boundary, the treatment of ex-Consul Waller in France, Hawaii and the whole foreign policy of the administration will be overhauled with zeal, if not with ferocity. We are confidently assured that president and cabinet will be as vigorous on foreign policy as congress dare be. There will be a big fight for a very great increase in the navy. Amos Cummings, who probably has more interest in that matter than any other Democrat, has declared that $50,000,000 is the very least we should spend per year, and several other Democrats advocate even more. General Miles wants a bigger army, more coast defenses and a naval militia. In short, both army and navy want more money, a great deal more, and under the circumstances I consider it a certainty that they will get it.

This is the session for the regular river and harbor bill, and it will be a big one. There will be a tremendous pressure made for such of the proposed canals as can be called national works. The regular appropriation bills are a matter of course, and all will be big. We shall have the old southern claims, 40,000 of them, as usual—J. Milton Best & Co. of Paducah and all along the shore will bring their usual overwhelming proofs—and of the thousands of claims which have been approved so many times a few will go through, as many as the house thinks it safe to risk on the eve of a presidential contest. And is this all? No, it is but a small part of it. No end of new questions will rise in the course of the session, and there is the ever present and perennial problem of the finance. Oh, there will be plenty of interesting and exciting material—enough to keep congress until the first of next September anyhow, and don't you neglect to remember it.

J. H. BRADLE

FASHION NOVELTIES.

THE LATEST STYLES FOR BALL GOWNS.

A Dainty Opera Hood—New Laces—All Sorts of Trimmings—The Graceful Princess Dress—Large Bias Plaids—Black Satin Still Worn.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The newest and many think the prettiest stuff for ball gowns is a chiffon brilliant, which is certainly striking. The material, though so filmy, is iridescent, and often there is a wavy pattern stamped over it, much like moire in effect. It looks very

BALL DRESS, WRAP AND HOOD.

pretty in the piece, but far prettier when made up and floating with the movement of the wearer. It is a trifle stiffer than the plain chiffon. Made up after the model shown me, no young girl could ask for more. The skirt was gathered full at the waist. At the foot of the skirt there was a self puffing, with gauffered edges all around. The waist was gathered very full and had a metallic blue ribbon belt. To this were attached two ends of the same ribbon, which fell 12 inches, to be knotted into a rich bow with long ends. At the upper side of the bow was a small bunch of pale blue morning glories striped with pink. A row of the same ephemeral flowers reached across the front of the corsage, ending under several loops of the ribbon on the left shoulder. The sleeves were draped balloon puffs. The mono outline in the pattern had a silvery greenish sheen. The whole dress was a model of simplicity and girlish grace.

To wear with this dress—and I presume with many others—there was a short cape of myrtle green faille, faced in front with rose leaf, pink faille. This same was employed to make a plaited ruffle around the neck. In front, where it fastened, there was a jabot of knife plaited crepe lisse in pale blue, just the shade of the morning glories. Now, a cape requires a certain quantity of material, and it costs no more to have it match a gown than to be of different stuff, and when it looks so much prettier to have it match there is no excuse for not observing the unities.

A dainty hood for ball or opera was of pale blue chiffon, with ribbons to match. The chiffon was used as a doubled ruffle all around. The bow was placed on the top, and over the crown there was a draping of wide oriental lace in very delicate pattern. This is an extremely dainty hood, far more becoming than the huge velvet hoods lined with ermine that Mrs. Potter showed us.

Among the laces for the decoration of very light material is the cobwebby silk blond lace. It is so feathery and filmy that the slightest touch of air displaces it, and, alas, the slightest touch tears it. But it is beautiful. The soft liberty silks take this kind of lace as a trimming as if it were made on purpose for such requirements. Liberty silk ties have edgings of this blond, and they are very dressy. Some fichus are made of silk mull and edged with this lace. Velvet collars and fancy yokes and other applique waist garnitures are often finished off with this kind of lace, with better effect than I should have thought possible.

The princess dress holds its own and is always graceful. There was a slate gray velutina princess dress for visiting and walking. The skirt was severely plain. There were two plastrons of white satin, piped around the edges. These were intended to imitate long insets. It had a scalloped white satin yoke collar, piped on the edges. To this was a high choker of the satin. The sleeves were simple gigots. The effect was not only dressy, but elegant.

WALKING AND VISITING GOWN.

The large bias plaids are seen more and more often. Some of them, particularly those in the shades of brown, russet, green and fawn, are very handsome. One model gown for ceremonious visiting was of dull green, russet red and white in a very large pattern. It was all bias the skirt naturally plain, but ample and well made. The waist was a snug basque, with two sharp little points in front and a postilion back.

There is a growing demand for black satin of a good quality for handsome gowns, and these are often half covered with wide silk Spanish lace or possibly black chantilly. The Spanish is the handsomer.

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Heart Disease Cured

By Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

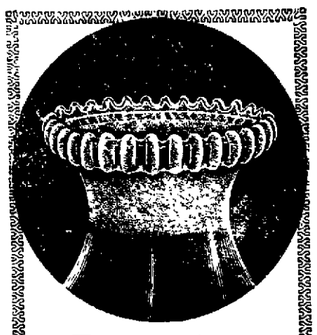
Fainting, Weak or Hungry Spells, Irregular or Intermittent Pulse, Fluttering or Palpitation, Choking Sensation, Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Feet and Ankles, are symptoms of a diseased or Weak Heart.

MRS. N. C. MILLER.

Of Fort Wayne, Ind., writes on Nov. 29, 1894: "I was afflicted for forty years with heart trouble and suffered untold agony. I had weak, hungry spells, and my heart would palpitate so hard the pain would be so acute and torturing, that I became so weak and nervous I could not sleep. I was treated by several physicians without relief and gave up ever being well again. About two years ago I commenced using Dr. Miles' Remedies. One bottle of the Heart Cure stopped all heart troubles and the Restorative Nervine did the rest, and now I sleep soundly and attend to my household and social duties without any trouble.

Sold by druggists. Book sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.



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THE LIPPINCOTT GLASS CO., Alexandria, Ind.

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The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Crescent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday evening for Los Angeles, San Francisco, and all other points in California.

These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first-class ticket, to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars, on the very low second-class rate ticket.

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Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

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REV. MRS. COLLMAN.

Her Father, Her Boy and Herself Praise Paine's Celery Compound.

Women preachers, as well as women lawyers, women voters, women bicyclists and women in business are making it more and more apparent that "the gentler sex," is not necessarily "The weaker sex," morally, mentally or physically.

Rev. Mrs. Lydia Collman is an example of the womanly woman whose influence for good in the community is on a par with that of the manly man.

She is not one of that silly class of persons who, broken down in health by mental or bodily strain, not quite sick enough to be abed, put off thinking seriously of getting well.

Im properly nourished nerves and poor blood soon pile up a desperate number of disorders.

On the other hand, when reduced health and spirits are early recognized and courageously taken in hand at once, when Paine's celery compound is used to restore the integrity of the nerves and blood, no further trouble is to be feared.

Paine's celery compound at once corrects any unhealthy condition of the nervous system. It forwards the richest possible elements of growth to every nerve cell and the remotest nerve thread throughout the body.

Paine's celery compound positively and permanently cures every form of nervous debility and exhaustion—melancholia, hysteria, headaches, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and disordered heart and liver.

The great number of enthusiastic, unstudied testimonials from men and women living in widely separated states is one of the best evidences of how Paine's celery compound is regarded all over the country.

Woman's peculiar life brings a languor and listlessness that are best met by Paine's celery compound. The dispirited condition, the backaches, the neuralgic headaches, the sleeplessness and nervous debility, that so frequently attack women when their blood is robbed of its vitality is soon dispelled whe Paine's celery compound is used.

Mrs. Collman, writing October 30 from her home, 157 Scott street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., says:

"Fully appreciating the benefits from the use of Paine's celery compound I recommend it to others. Suffering from sleeplessness and nervous debility, I was persuaded to use this truly greatest of remedies. Although I can have every medicine from my brothers, the druggists here, I gave Paine's celery compound a trial, and must confess only to my benefit. My only boy, 4 years old, was also treated with it, and his nervousness has disappeared. My father, the Rev. C. Kuehn, with whom I live, thinks a great deal of Paine's celery compound. I shall always keep it in the house."

There are untold numbers of women who are working and worrying enough to drive them into their graves if Paine's celery compound was not always in their homes to strengthen and restore their brains and nerves when there was great need of it.

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How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building.

Our Repair Department my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 193. Is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in

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EUGENE FIELD'S LAST HOURS.

Pathetic Story Told by a Personal Friend.

EVENING PRECEDING DEATH

A Remark That Seems Almost Prophetic.

Mr. George H. Yenowine Was With Him Until He Died—Last Earnings of His Pen—His Simplicity and Domestic Tastes. The Bereaved Family—Priceless Treasures Left Behind.

It is a melancholy sort of pleasure to remember that I spent the last evening with Eugene Field that he passed on earth. He died about 4 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 4. When I left him, at midnight, four hours before his death, he was bright and cheerful, full of hope and busy with plans for the future. He had an engage-

LAST PICTURE OF MR. FIELD.

ment to give a reading in Kansas City on the evening of the Monday he died, and I was to accompany him on the trip in the dual capacity of friend and personal representative. We had made our plans for the trip—tickets had been procured, a stateroom engaged, and Mr. Field had even packed his trunk. Over 1,100 tickets for the Kansas City reading had been sold and arrangements made for a big reception to Mr. Field at the close of the entertainment.

On Friday evening he felt indisposed and made a call on his doctor. The next morning he did not leave his bed, but sat up and did his usual amount of writing. He finished chapter 19 of the "Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," the serial on which he had been engaged off and on for the past couple of months, and wrote a letter or two, and tied up several packages of papers and books to be sent to friends. He complained of feeling weak and had a slight fever, but nothing serious was anticipated by himself or any of the members of the family.

Late Saturday afternoon he left his bed for a few minutes to play with his babies and seemed in unusually good humor. That evening he decided not to go to Kansas City and asked his brother, Roswell M. Field, who spent the evening with him, to wire this decision.

On Sunday morning he still felt indisposed and decided to keep his bed. He was very fond of lying in bed and often did his day's work and much of his reading in a half reclining position in this way, and this fact was possibly the cause of his family and friends not feeling alarmed or even worried over his indisposition. He seemed better during the afternoon, and at least a dozen of his neighbors called and visited him. He was unusually bright and cheerful and was in one of his happiest moods.

The weather was beautiful, and during the afternoon Mr. Sam T. Clover, one of his callers, remarked that it was a perfect November day. Mr. Field looked wistfully out of his window at the bright sunshine and said:

"Yes, it is a lovely day, but this is the season of the year when things die, and this fine weather may mean death to a thousand people. We may hear of many deaths tomorrow."

He meant that people were careless about wearing overcoats on bright fall days, and in this way fatal colds were often contracted. The next day this speech seemed almost prophetic.

His Last Evening.

I reached Mr. Field's house at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, expecting to start to Kansas City at 10 o'clock that night. I had not even heard that Mr. Field was sick and was naturally much surprised and disappointed to learn that he was unable to keep his appointment at Kansas City. He told me that he had not been very well for a couple of days and deemed it best not to make the trip.

"But I am all right now," he said, "and we will go next week and have a fine time."

I asked him why he had not sent word to me that he couldn't go, and I would not have come to Chicago.

"They wanted to telegraph you, but I wouldn't let them. I need you very much, and so I concluded to let you come. You can do a great many things for me tonight and tomorrow. I'll be all right by morning, and we will go down town together and spend the day."

Poor fellow, he never dreamed of what the morrow had in store for all of us.

One or two things happened during the evening that seem very odd when I come to think over the events of that night. Shortly after my arrival Mr. Field said to me that he had found a rare old book for me.

"It is over on the table," he continued, motioning toward the other side of the room, "and I want you to put it in your valise tonight."

"Never mind," I replied; "I'll get it in the morning."

"No," he urged; "you must get it tonight. It may be too late tomorrow."

Still later in the evening he asked me to get some letters and his last copy for The Record out of his desk and put them in my pocket. "Keep them until I want them," he said. "I may go off and forget them."

I have thought a good deal over these occurrences, but I cannot convince myself that Mr. Field had any premonitions of the end. I think they were merely coincidences. He did not want me to overlook the book he had purchased for me, and as we had planned to go down town early on Monday morning he was afraid he might forget to take his copy and the letters.

There is some little consolation to me in the thought that I was the means of giving Mr. Field a few moments of pleasure that last evening. It is necessary to go back a couple of weeks to fully explain myself. He very frequently gave me his business letters to answer, as I was closely associated with him in the management of his readings. On Oct. 20 he handed me a large number of letters with the request that I reply to all of them. Among the number was a letter from a newspaper syndicate in New York, urging him to send it a short descriptive article or story. He said he was too busy to comply with the request, and I brought the letter home with me.

A Rejected Story.

When I opened my desk the next day, I chanced to find a proof of a short article written by Mr. Field almost six years ago. It was the story of an old soldier who could not attend an encampment because his wife had locked up his wooden leg. The story was written for Mr. Field's column of "Sharps and Flats" in the Chicago Record during the Milwaukee encampment of 1889. It was put in type in The Record office, but was not printed. The managing editor had returned the proof with this indorsement:

"DEAR MR. FIELD—I think we had better not print this little sketch, as it may offend some of the old soldiers, and I am sure you would not care to do this."

The proof was pigeonholed for about three years. Then Mr. Field handed it to me one day, remarking that I might want to print it myself some time. I had pigeonholed it myself, and when I opened my desk to reply to the syndicate letter it seemed to crawl out of the pigeonhole far enough to attract my attention, and a happy thought struck me. Instead of saying that Mr. Field could not comply with his request, I pinned the proof to a letter head and wrote:

"In reply to your recent request I inclose a short unpublished sketch by Mr. Field."

On the Saturday before Mr. Field died I received a reply from the syndicate thanking me for my promptness in replying and inclosing a check for $100. I had this check cashed, and on Sunday evening, when I reached Mr. Field, I handed him $100 in new, crisp bills. He could scarcely believe the story I told him about selling this old proof that had gathered dust for six years, but he was immensely pleased and spread the money out on his bed to surprise his wife, whom he heard just then coming up stairs to his room.

This little incident seemed to give him the greatest happiness, and he joked with me all evening about swindling the syndicate people. He frequently called me his "Marble Heart," and he remarked that night that his "Marble Heart" was no longer a luxury, but an absolute necessity. That was the last money Eugene Field earned.

"We will spend it Monday," he cheerily remarked and tucked it away under the bedclothes. The next morning after his death it was found in the pocket of his pyjama. The story was sent out by the syndicate and was published the day he died.

An hour after my arrival Mr. Field mentioned the fact that he was suffering from a pain in his head. He folded a towel, dampened it and placed it on top of his head. He complained of feeling a little feverish and asked his wife if the doctor was coming during the evening. She replied that she didn't think that he was, and as he lived very near I volunteered to walk over to his house and ask him to call. He came about 10:30 o'clock and said the fever, 100 1-5, was due to weakness and was a natural result of so many people calling to see Mr. Field during the day. He said Mr. Field was getting along all right, left a few powders, and when leaving said he would not come again until Tuesday.

Joked With the Doctor.

Mr. Field told the doctor two or three funny stories, joked with him about homeopathy and told him that he was feeling so much better that he was going down town Monday. The doctor replied that if the day was bright and clear it would do him good to get out and take some exercise. Mr. Field and other members of the family were in the room, and no one had the least suspicion that there was the shadow of danger. Mr. Field never appeared brighter or more hopeful in his life. He gave me an outline of a Christmas story that he had decided to write for a medical journal. Then he asked me to write to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, and ask them if they would relinquish their rights to his first book, "Cultures Garland," now out of print. He thought it would be a good idea to have it republished in the west.

"I will make a few corrections and alterations in it, cut out the reference to H. M. Kingsley, who has died since it was published, suppress that dreadful picture of myself and get out an entirely new edition."

Then he told me about a couple of new books he had in mind, and we chatted until midnight about plans for his readings this winter.

Shortly before 12 o'clock a telegraph boy brought a message from Kansas City, asking when he would be able to appear there.

"Answer the telegram," he said to me, "and say I will come Nov. 16."

I sent the wire, signing his name. It was not delivered until after his death. At 12 o'clock he said he believed he would

MR. FIELD AT FIFTEEN.

go to sleep, and after bidding him good night and expressing the hope that he would rest well I went to my own bedroom and retired. The next thing I knew I was awakened by his little son Fred, who had been sleeping with him, and whose piteous call I will never forget: "Oh, Uncle George, please come quick! I believe papa is dead!"

I rushed to his room and found that the poor boy's fears were realized. I realized at once that the gentle spirit of Eugene Field had taken its flight. Death had come during the night, and I found him lying in an easy, natural position, his head turned to one side, his hands clasped over his heart—fast asleep forever and aye!

The shock to his family, who fairly idolized him; to his friends and neighbors, many of whom didn't even know he was ill, was well nigh unbearable, and the early morning scenes about that stricken home are beyond the power of my pen to describe.

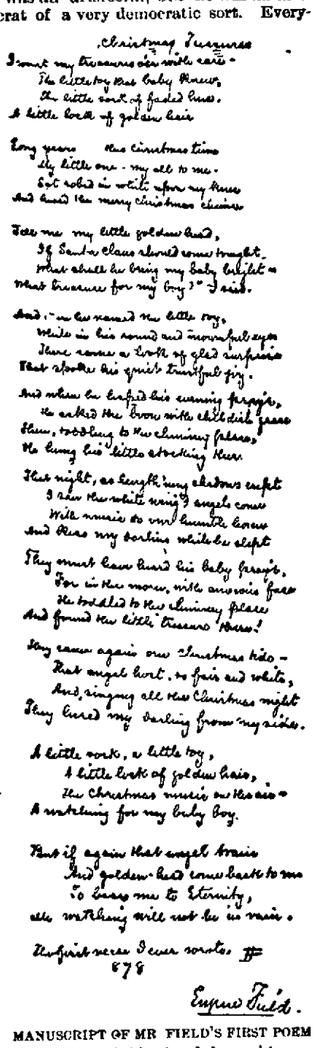
The Field home is at Buena Park, a beautiful suburb of Chicago, on the North Shore drive, almost five miles from the center of the city. Until last July Mr. Field resided on Evanston avenue, in the Park. At that time he purchased a large, old fashioned frame house, surrounded by handsome and spacious grounds, and named his new home the Sabine Farm. The house was remodeled, enlarged and entirely modernized and was planned to meet Mr. Field's idea of a spacious and hospitable home. He built a great room for his library, and it was fitted up to accommodate his collection of rare and valuable books. A room up stairs was made into a veritable den, and here it was that he did his work, entertained his friends and spent much of his time, surrounded by his endless array of curios, rare manuscripts and the odds and ends that he had picked up in all parts of the world.

Pet Names of His Children.

The bereaved family consists of Mrs. Field; the daughters, Mary French Field and Ruth Field, the former 19 years and the latter 19 months old, and his sons, Eugene Field, Jr., aged 16; Fred Field, aged 14, and Roswell Francis, aged 2½ years. All of the children are familiarly known by pet names. Miss Field is Fratty; Eugene, Jr., is Pinney, a name given him during the "Pinafore" craze; Fred is Daisy, Roswell is Posy, and little Ruth is Sister Girl. The intimates of the family scarcely know them by their real names.

Eugene, Jr., is a cadet at St. John's Military academy, at Delafield. Daisy is a home boy and was his father's shadow. He was always with him, shared his bed with him, carried his copy to the office each day and fairly idolized him. Mr. Field was very domestic in his tastes. He loved his home and his family, was a thoughtful, tender and devoted husband and father, made pets of his children and never refused them anything within reason. He was at home a great, big, romping child himself, played with the children and was always considerate, tender, affectionate and indulgent in his treatment of every member of the family.

Mr. Field used to say of himself that he was an aristocrat, but he was an aristocrat of a very democratic sort. Every-



Christmas Treasures

I sent my treasures o'er with care -
The letter by that baby dancer,
The little book of faded lines,
A little lock of golden hair.

Long years the Christmas time
My little one - my all to me -
Got robed in white upon my knee
And heard the merry Christmas chimes.

Take me my little golden head,
If Santa Claus should come tonight
What should he bring my baby delight -
Most treasures for my boy?" I said.

And - as he named me little toy,
White in his round and mournful eyes
There came a look of glad surprise
That spoke his quick triumphant joy.

And when he knelt his evening prayer,
He asked the Lord with childish grace
Bless, toddling to the chimney place,
He hung his little stocking there.

That night, as Length'ning shadows crept
I saw the white wing'd angels come
With music to my humble home
And bless my darling while he slept.

They must have heard his baby prayer,
For in the morn, with ecstasies face
He toddled to the chimney place
And found the little treasure there!

Long years again our Christmas tide -
That angel host - so fair and white,
And singing all the Christmas night
They have my darling from my side.

A little rook, a little toy,
A little lock of golden hair,
The Christmas music in the air -
A watching for my baby boy.

But if again that angel train
And golden head come back to me
To carry me to Eternity,
All watching will not be in vain.

The first verse I ever wrote.
678

Eugene Field.

MANUSCRIPT OF MR. FIELD'S FIRST POEM

body in his neighborhood knew him, and everybody liked him. A visitor to his home in Buena Park met all the people of the neighborhood. If it was in the summer, the visitor was sure to find the lawn and porch crowded with callers and Field entertaining them all. He was remarkably witty and an inimitable story teller, abounding with incessant fun. He always responded to a call to help entertain people, and his neighbors always called on him.

He was gentle and cheery, and everybody loved him. Children swarmed about him, and he told them wonderful stories, which he invented on the spot. He composed little stories, verses and songs for his babies, drew grotesque pictures for them and left whole scrapbooks of original matter of this kind never seen outside of the nursery walls. The picture books he made for his babies with original songs are held by the family as priceless treasures.

GEO. H. YENOWINE.

A Bank of the Year 600 B. C.

The very earliest banking firm of which there is any record was that of Egibi & Sons, an institution which carried on advance, exchange and general financial business in Babylon in the year 600 B. C. Knowledge of this firm is obtained from certain records on clay tablets which have been found in recent excavations made by a party of English and French archeologists near the site of the ancient city above mentioned. Bills of credit, drafts, etc., in the form of small burnt clay tablets, each bearing the characteristic signature of Egibi & Sons, have been found in many other parts of Asia Minor, and it is believed that close study will prove that some of the clay tablets found in tombs and pyramids in Egypt will finally prove to be Egibi "negotiable notes."—St. Louis Republic.

Entirely Too Easy.

"I congratulate you, Mr. Lakeside. The judge has granted you a divorce."

"Dear me, did we get it in one court?"

"Certainly."

"Well, take an appeal, can't you? This is too absurdly sudden."—Chicago Record.

TAME BULL TEASING.

The Bull Fights at Atlanta Are Neither Sanguinary Nor Exciting.

What had promised to be one of the most novel features of the Atlanta exposition, a series of sure enough bull fights, was finally abandoned after elaborate preparations in the way of imported bulls and matadores had been made. But the public curiosity, once aroused, demanded satisfaction and an old Mexican named Dominguez put up an arena near the grounds, where he announced that the fierce bulls of Andalusia, with padded horns, would be teased in excellent imitation of a real Spanish bull fight.

On the opening night the arena was jammed. The boxes were at $5 a seat, and general admission was $1.50. The crowd evidently wanted blood. The first bull which entered the ring cavorted about the ring a couple of times to slow music, seeming to smile blandly at the toreadors, who were trying to arouse his anger by flaunting red blankets before him. They worried him not a bit, and finally he stopped in a corner and refused to budge.

By this time the crowd was getting a bit uneasy. It was then announced that another animal more ferocious than the first would be let loose. The second bull bounded out with a rush. He was received with cheers, and at first showed some signs of life. He dashed after the fighters, but after making the circuit a half dozen times he proved a rank quitter.

A third animal appeared, went through the same disappointing antics—frolicked a moment or two and then refused to be excited. That ended the show.

Wasps Commit Suicide.

A short time ago M. Henry, a Frenchman, being curious to see the effect of benzine on a wasp, put some of it under a glass in which a wasp was confined. The wasp immediately showed signs of great annoyance and anger, darting at a piece of paper which had introduced the benzine into his cell. By and by he seems to have given up the unequal contest in despair, for he lay down on his back, and bending up his abdomen planted his sting thrice into his body and then died. M. Henry allowed his scientific interest to overcome his humanity so far as to make the experiment with three wasps, only to find that the other two did likewise. He is, therefore, of opinion that wasps under desperate circumstances commit suicide.

About the Same.

They met on Woodward avenue, near State street, the other evening when the wind had whipped around into the north and brought a chill with it.

"Can you tell me what time it is?" politely queried the first.

"I can't possibly do it by my watch," was the reply.

"Because it's up the spout?"

"Exactly. Just where your winter overcoat is. Let's shake. You are chilly and I am timeless. We stand about even, eh?" And they shook hands and lighted the stubs of their nickel cigars by the same lean, lonely match and said it was wonderful how curious coincidences came about.—Detroit Free Press.

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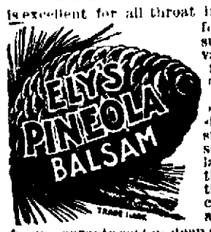
to others, for it alone saved my life.

ADOLPH ZIMMER, Bellwood, Neb., Apr. 13, 1895.

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM



is excellent for all throat inflammations and for Asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it quickly abates the cough, renders expectoration easy, as sisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a larger percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at Druggists. In quantities of $2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895

The Judge Rufus Peckham, nominated to be justice of the supreme court, yesterday, was easily confounded in the public mind with Wheeler H. Peckham, whose nomination was not confirmed by the senate. They happen to be brothers.

Editorship is all very well for women who have no nerves, but, so Margaret E. Sangster says, "the daily wear and tear on nerves, temper and clothing, of obligatory office attendance, cannot be adequately stated or paid for in dollars and cents, and therefore a woman must love her profession over and above financial gains, and pursue it for her own sake, if she would find in it the rewards of a chosen career."

They have a graceful way in Boston of naming the public school buildings after the great men of the commonwealth. Thus each one becomes a monument, and who could desire a more enduring memorial than a district school? Could not the idea be adopted here with advantage? It would familiarize the minds of the young with the names and incidentally with the lives of those who have left an impress upon the state, and would answer quite as well for purposes of identification as the names now in use.

The coal operators of Ohio who are attempting to compel the miners to accept the Pennsylvania cash rate, less the Ohio differential, and at the same time seeking to continue the company stores, need not expect much public sympathy. As a proposition in business and equity, the people of the state have urged the miners to submit their claims to arbitration and to accept the fruits of arbitration. But they believe in fairness towards the miners, too. After a bitter controversy, fought out in Pennsylvania, it was decided that the five cents additional demanded of company store operators there, was, if anything, too little. The same conclusion should apply in Ohio, and especially as the mere existence of the company store is in violation of the statutes and contrary to general sentiment. The truck store operators hurt their cause infinitely more by haggling over this point than they can possibly do it good, even should they win. Why is it that in these disputes a faction is always to be found prepared to go to any length in forcing an advantage not contemplated by any fair construction of the facts?

THE FUTURE OF WOOL

Ex-Consul General Wallace, who ably represented this country for years at Melbourne, and whose practical experience and careful study enable him to speak authoritatively on all matters respecting sheep and wool, has contributed some important advice to friends of the wool growing industry.

He says that owing to the improvements in machinery, and the widespread admixture of merino and English blood in the flocks of the world, the classifications of the law of 1867 are obsolete, and the reasons for their enactment do not now exist; and it is most unfortunate that they have been continued by reenactment in all subsequent acts. Their presence in the law has been the means under the changed condition of later years, of taking from the wool growers, in a large measure, the protection which the law was supposed to afford. The difference in duty on classes one and two and class three, amounting in some cases to $150 on every ton of wool, so imported, was an encouragement for evasion and fraud.

What we want, as Mr. Wallace properly argues, is a new law, framed with reference to conditions as they exist, today; and that should be a duty of so much per pound on every ounce of wool, camels' hair, mohair, noils, rags, shoddy, mungo, flocks, waste or any other substitute for, or adulterant of, wool in the grease or natural condition, landed on our shores; double the duty, if washed; triple duty, if scoured; and a penal clause for mechanical manipulation advancing them in value or willful violations of the spirit of the law. If this should be done and a specific duty of six cents be levied, Mr. Wallace is firmly convinced it would afford better protection than the McKinley law, with those old, obsolete provisions, even if the duties of that law were increased by one half.

Mr. Wallace speaks plainly about the subject. He says that the wool growers have had to take what the manufacturers were willing to give. But—

We occupy a different position now. Wool is on the free list. They cannot make our position any worse than it is; they cannot bully and threaten now, and the majority of representatives in congress favoring protection to the wool growers are from the west, and it is our turn to be independent. Let this fact be understood: Every argument made in congress and out of it, for placing wool on the free list, was supported by quotations of the extremely high duties, not on wool, but on woolens. Look at the United States census, and you will see no other industry has prospered "by leaps and bounds" as has the woolen industry. We rejoice at their prosperity, for they are our customers. They buy our wool and we want them to be able to buy it, but at a price that will pay us for growing it. If congress will give us 40 per cent. (in the shape of a specific duty) I, for one, am willing they should have 50 per cent. or even 60 per cent. on

There is some solid food for thought here, and THE INDEPENDENT commends it to our representative at Washington.

MORE PLOTS DISCOVERED.

Our old friend, Son-in-law Browne, who is organizing a co-operative colony at Cullen, Va., and doing other wonderful things, writes, as he says, "in reply to your telepathic communication." THE INDEPENDENT was not aware that it had been communing in this occult manner with the Citizen, but as he says it was, it must be true. The late cerebellum says that he does not comprehend how Father-in-law Coxey was defeated in Ohio, and seems to think that the speeches of the cerebrum had an effect opposite that of the one intended, which is a deduction not indicative of true filial feeling. "Look out for a sensation soon," he continues, "as I expect to have a whole raft of Democrats arrested here for conspiring to have me egged and maltreated. I have it in an intercepted letter detailing the plot. Mrs. Browne is well and growing handsomer every day."

MRS. POTEAT AND YALE.

The recent remark of Mrs. Poteat, a New Haven clergyman's wife, that she would as soon send a son to hell as to Yale college, has created a storm of comment. Some of it has clung to the Rev. R. A. Torrey, chairman of the meeting at which Mrs. Poteat spoke. Being a graduate of Yale, the Rev. Dr. Burrell calls him to account for having failed to meet the charge. Contemptuously explaining why, in his opinion, Mr. Torrey had remained silent, Dr. Burrell said:

"Within a week and a half of that man's (the Rev. Mr. Torrey's) going to college he was dragged to his room hopelessly drunk. He pursued that course for a year and a half, going from bad to worse, sinking deeper and deeper until he was led into a class prayer meeting, clothed in his right mind, and set upon his feet by the Christian students of the college."

The New York Sun discusses the issue somewhat fully and it sensibly concludes: "As a defense of the morality of Yale it was absurd; but as an exhibition of inexcusable malignity it was of serious consequence to Dr. Burrell, so far as concerns his reputation as a christian minister and his standing among men of honor and decency. The sufficient answer to Mrs. Poteat is that generally the evil influences surrounding boys at college surround them everywhere, and that moral strength comes from moral resistance."

THE COMMERCIAL INVASION.

Perhaps readers of THE INDEPENDENT have noticed the following press dispatch, which has been published in many papers:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The 'Daily Report' is responsible for the following: 'Japan is about to invade the United States with agents of her factories, whose ability to produce articles of necessity more cheaply than the rest of the world, can no longer be ignored. The agent of a powerful manufacturing and commission house, whose headquarters are in Kobe and Hiogo, arrived in this city, and offered such inducements to San Francisco merchants that they were compelled to place large orders with him.

"A canvass of the San Francisco mercantile trade reveals that an unprecedented cut in almost every line of staple goods has been made by the oriental holders. Buttons, by the great gross, are delivered duty free, at a fraction less than the actual cost per gross of the American article. Bicycles, guaranteed equal to the best high grades are retailed at twelve dollars, and Japanese matches at a price which is destined to close every match factory in the United States. Sashes, doors, blinds and all kinds of wooden ware can be delivered, duty paid, at 50 to 70 per cent. less than the wholesale prices of local manufacturers.

"Agencies will be established in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and elsewhere."

The foregoing merely presents in compact form what is already known to those who have been following the news coming from Japan, since the close of the war. We know that within the last fifteen years that country's resources have been fast developing, and having already been enabled to supply the domestic market, it is now emulating Mr. Cleveland's plan of going for the markets of the world. With labor obtained for a few cents a day, and cheap raw material, the Japanese can come into this country and undersell our manufacturers by a margin too great to be met without the reduction of wages to next to nothing. Under these circumstances the cry of "death to McKinleyism" may not be shouted so vociferously during the next few years. In fact, there may be a need of some measure that will oust McKinley the McKinley bill, if our Japanese neighbors, with their cheap men and cheap money continue their commercial aggression.

THE MESSAGE.

The expectation created by the President's capacity for surprising the country, that he would submit a message to congress outlining a firm American policy in foreign affairs, will be dissipated by a careful reading of that document, as it appears in these columns. He adds little or nothing to the sum of common information about Hawaii, Turkey, Samoa, Alaska or Brazil. In writing down one word for the protection of American exporting interests in Germany, he writes two exalting his pet free trade theories by way of criticism of the protective policy of a friendly power. He slips over the Venezuelan question with a platitude about the Monroe doctrine, and with expressed conviction that the American feeling favorable to Cuba is the result of a sickly sentimentality, he closes the chapter and takes up our domestic concerns. Any opinions at variance with his own are discussed with unaffected disdain and an unpleasant self-sufficiency.

With amusing confidence he is unable to get at the root of the financial issues without the distinctly disingenuous statement that:

"A custom revenue system (the McKinley law) designed for the protection of the favored classes, at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenues, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy (the Wilson law) which in principle is based upon a denial of the right."

So palpably absurd an assertion, emanating from the President, and following popular condemnation of the law whose operations he erroneously describes, warrants refutation by brief quotation from the facts as they appear on the record. Mr. Cleveland went into office in 1893, and the first fiscal year during which we enjoyed the benefits of the Wilson bill, was that of 1894. The total government receipts for 1891, '92 and '93 were respectively, 392 millions, 354 millions and 385 millions. In 1894 they fell at once to 297 millions. In the item of customs duties alone, the receipts were, in 1891, '92 and '93, respectively, 219 millions, 177 millions and 203 millions. In 1894 they fell to 131 millions, the lowest point reached since 1878. Internal revenue receipts tell the same story. Expenditures were not decreased. The excess of government receipts over expenses amounted to 26 millions in 1891, 9 millions in 1892, 2 millions in 1893, and in 1894, the first year of the Wilson law, the deficit was $70,024,548. So much for Mr. Cleveland's "efficient" revenue measure.

When the President leaves these matters upon which his attitude is a continued affront to the vast majority of people, both in and out of his party, he appears to better advantage. In method he may make mistakes, but broadly speaking, American financial credit has no more sturdy supporter than he. The fallacy of belief of those who would give an artificial value to silver, the bigotry of those to whom the mention of a national bank is like a red rag in front of an angry bull, and the selfishness of those who barter upon their country's prosperity, find no encouragement in his re-iterated determination to do all within his power to protect our people from financial assaults from within and without. As to what the remedy for existing evils shall be, he is not the best adviser, but at least we can all give Grover Cleveland credit for firmness, or stubbornness if you will, in opposing any measure designed to cheapen the dollar, which stands between our people, and especially our working people and ruin.

THE DOLLAR AND THE POUND

The appearance of the President's message, today, gives fitting occasion for the publication of a Frenchman's criticism upon the United States for permitting periodical financial crises. Mr. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu declares that if the United States are to attain a commercial, and still more a financial position, equal to that of England, the dollar must be given the qualities of the pound sterling, that is, there must be no sort of doubt that it is a gold dollar, and that never for any reason or under any pretext that which is called a dollar shall be paid in silver.

"Then," he continues, "all nations will have the same faith in the dollar that they have in the pound sterling. As the United States have a territory infinitely more vast than that of England, a territory full of the most varied resources and in which capital can find great opportunities of profit, that country will become the chosen land for the capital of the whole world. The old nations, with narrow territory already almost completely in use, such as (besides Great Britain) France, Belgium, Switzerland, and recently Germany,—all these strenuous producers of savings that they no longer know how to employ, will direct their overflowing capital toward the United States. All that is lacking is a completely solid monetary system to enable the American people to profit by a large part of the capital accumulated in such enormous quantities by the old nations of Europe.

"At the present moment throughout Europe, and even in France, prudent people try to have a part of their fortune in pounds sterling, because it is known that pounds sterling are the only true money, that is to say, money that is not exposed to change by new legal arrangements. It is not known exactly what the dollar will be, or the mark, or even the franc. The whims of legislators may change them in the future, as they have changed them in the past. On the contrary there is a rooted confidence among men engaged in finance the world over, that the pound sterling will always be a piece of gold of 7 grammes and 988 milligrammes, 916.66 fine, and that England will never commit the blunder of putting gold and silver on the same footing as money. Thus the pound sterling, all the world through, especially when long contracts are to be made, is not only the money par excellence; it is the only money, and in it alone can be placed almost absolute confidence."

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

The Statesmen Sworn In and Ready For Lawmaking.

REED PRESIDES IN THE HOUSE.

The Opening Day In Both Branches Uneventful—The New Speaker Received With Kuthusiasm—Many Prominent Old Members Missing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The house of representatives has passed into the control of the Republicans and Thomas Brackett Reed of Maine has again triumphantly assumed the speaker's gavel. The other new officers are:

Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania was elected clerk; Benjamin F. Russell of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms; William J. Glenn of New York, doorkeeper; J. C. McElroy of Ohio, postmaster, and Rev. H. N. Couden of Michigan, chaplain.

The opening session was, as is usual an animated and brilliant occasion, set off with crowded galleries in holiday attire; intoxicating with the perfume of hundreds of floral tributes to popular

SPEAKER REED.

members and pervaded with a sense of jubilation and good nature. Old, familiar faces were absent, but there were plenty of new ones to take their places. Still, the proceedings themselves, as usual with open sessions, were of a routine character and devoid of interesting or sensational features. The house simply organized, adopted the usual resolutions to notify the president and the senate that the house was ready for business and wound up by indulging in the biennial lottery, or seat-drawing contest.

Speaker Reed was beyond question the star of the occasion. His appearance was the signal for a most flattering and enthusiastic demonstration. His inaugural was modest and full of good feeling but noncommittal as to politicies. However, it was not expected that the speaker would touch the questions to be dealt with by the house. Ex-Speaker Crisp assumed the leadership of the minority and it was significant that Mr. Payne of New York, made the motion which usually devolved upon the leader of the majority. This is taken to mean that he is to be chairman of the ways and means committee and the recognized leader of the Republicans on the floor.

Among those whose long service or striking personalities make their absence in the newly assembled house most noticeable are such grizzled veterans as Judge Holman of Indiana, the "father of the house" and "the watchdog of the treasury," who began his congressional service in 1859; General Dan Sickles of New York, the "hero of Gettysburg," who achieved distinction as a soldier, diplomat and statesman; "Silver Dick" Bland of Missouri, and William M. Springer of Illinois, both of whom served 22 years in the house, and General Hooker of Mississippi and General Black of Missouri, who were both Confederate veterans, who first came into congressional life in 1875. Others there were those whose term of service was shorter, but whose talents and ability made them exceptionally prominent like William L. Wilson, who framed the tariff bill in the last congress, or Bourke Cockran of New York, whose oratory has often kindled the house.

Then there were such men as William J. Bryan, Tom Johnson, John De Witt Warner, Champ Clark, Thomas Dunn English of New Jersey, who wrote the song, "Do You Remember Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt," around which DuMaurier's story, "Trilby," hovers so persistently; "Buck" Kilgore of Texas, who is now a federal judge; Dan Lockwood of Buffalo, President Cleveland's old law partner, Michael Harter, of Ohio, Sibley of Pennsylvania, whose ardent advocacy of the cause of free silver has given him prominence as a possible silver candidate for president; General Tracey of Albany, a close friend of the administration on the floor of the house; Joseph Outhwaite of Ohio, now a member of the government ordnance board; Benjamin Enloe of Tennessee, Geary of California, the author of the latest Chinese exclusion act; McGann of Chicago, Lafe Pence of Colorado, Dr. Everett of Massachusetts, Asher Caruth of Kentucky, one of the wits of the house, and W. C. P. Breckinridge of the same state, and Jerry Simpson, the leading Populist of the house.

These and many others are gone, but there are new men of as striking ability, of interesting history or peculiarities to take their place. Among them are General James A. Walker, the Republican from Virginia, a Confederate soldier who assumed command of Stonewall Jackson's brigade after the latter was shot at Chancellorsville; George L. Wellington of Maryland, who had charge of the campaign which resulted in the election of Lowndes as governor of the state; William E. Barrett, who has made his mark as speaker of the Massachusetts legislature; George F. Harrison, General Oates' successor in Alabama, who was the youngest brigadier general in the Confederate army, and who is a bright lawyer and a grand master Mason; William C. Owens, Breckinridge's successor from the Blue Grass district of Kentucky; George N. Southwick of Albany, who is the youngest member of the present house, and therefore the "baby." He is but 25. H. H. Atwood from Boston is a gifted artist and architect.

Two young members are George B. McClellan and William Sulzer of New York. The former is a son of "Little Mack," who commanded the United States armies in 18.2, and who was the Democratic candidate for president in 1864. His son is a good speaker, and has been in journalism, and in politics as president of the New York board of aldermen. Sulzer looks something like Henry Clay. He has been speaker of the New York assembly. Henry Miner, who succeeds Tim Campbell from the Bowery district, New York, unlike his predecessor, is fastidious in dress. He is a theatrical proprietor. Frederick Halterman, who represents the old Randall district of Philadelphia, which for 80 years has returned a Democrat, is a merchant and a Republican. The number of energetic young men is perhaps the most prominent feature of the new house.

The result of the vote for speaker was: Reed, 234; Crisp, 95; Bell, 6, and Culberson (Dem.), 1. Total, 336.

THE SENATE OPENING.

An Uneventful Session, With the Exception of Swearing In of New Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Nothing happened in the senate on the opening day that had not been anticipated. The body was called to order by Vice President Stevenson. The new senators and those who had been re-elected were sworn in. A committee was appointed to notify the president and the usual resolutions incident to the beginning of a session were introduced. The senate finally adjourned after an absolutely uneventful session.

The presence of new blood is quite as noticeable in the usually slow changing senate as in the house. Among the most notable of the absentees are Butler of South Carolina, Ransom of North Carolina, Coke of Texas, Dolph of Oregon, Manderson of Nebraska and McPherson of New Jersey, each of whom had served more than one term. Of the 30 senators whose terms expired on the 4th of March last, only 15 were re-elected. The new men are Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia, who succeeded Patrick Walsh; Lucien Baker of Kansas, vice John H. Martin; Marion Butler of North Carolina, vice M. W. Ransom; Thomas H. Carter of Montana, vice Thomas C. Power; Horace Chilton of Texas, vice Richard Coke; Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, vice J. N. Camden; John H. Gear of Iowa, vice J. F. Wilson; George W. McBride of Oregon, vice J. N. Dolph; Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, vice Eppa Hunton; Knute Nelson of Minnesota, vice W. D. Washburn; W. J. Sewell of New Jersey, vice J. R. McPherson; John M. Thurston of Nebraska, vice C. F. Manderson; Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, vice M. C. Butler; E. C. Walthall of Mississippi, vice A. J. McLaurin; F. E. Warren of Wyoming, vice J. M. Carey; George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island, vice Nathan F. Dixon.

Messrs. Burrows, Clark, Mantle, Pritchard and Wilson are also new men in the senate, as they had taken their seats to fill vacancies only a few days before the close of the last session.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S ESTIMATES.

The Money Needed to Run the Government the Next Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The secretary of the treasury has transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as furnished by the several executive departments, which aggregate $418,011,075. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amounted to $412,153,264. The estimates for the fiscal year 1897 are recapitulated by titles as follows, cents omitted:

Legislative establishments, $5,850,581; executive establishment, $20,104,242; judicial establishment, $2,320; foreign intercourse, $1,670,058; military establishment, $24,5[illegible]; naval establishments, $27,763,675; Indian affairs, $7,740,400; pensions, $141,381,500; public works, $28,014,028; postal service, $5,02[illegible]; miscellaneous, $[illegible]; permanent annual appropriations, $119,054,[illegible]; grand totals, $418,011,075.

Monthly Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The monthly treasury statement of receipts and expenditures shows receipts for the month of November to have been $26,086,063; disbursements $27,[illegible], leaving a deficit for November of $1,[illegible]; and for the five months of this fiscal year, $15,869,327. The increase in the receipts for the last month, as compared with Nov. 1894, was $5,555,100, and of the last months over 1895, $5,755,396.

Did You Ever?

Did you ever stop and think how our lives are affected by some seemingly trifling circumstance! It is amusing to think what might have occurred but for some more or less trifling circumstance. If the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter the whole face of the earth would have been different. It is said that a glass of wine too much changed the course of French history; many persons who have carelessly picked up a scrap of literature on Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer have been cured of what they considered an incurable disease by its use. C. S. Chambers, Atlanta, Ill., was a sufferer from nervous prostration. A friend, who had knowledge of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, gave him a small sample. Its use stirred up new hope in his mind; he used two full sized bottles and was cured—fate directed this wonderful medicine to his notice. Your fate may be urging your attention to the same remedy, if you are troubled with nervous prostration, spasms, fits, sleeplessness, mental depression, exhausted vitality, despondency, sexual and general debility. For sale for The Saltsman Drug Co., Z. T. Baltzly, F. E. Seaman.

No excuse for sleepless nights when you can procure One Minute Cough Cure. This will relieve all annoyances, cure the most severe cough and give you rest and health. Can you afford to do without it? Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Asthma and Hay Fever

Cured by a newly discovered treatment. Pamphlet testimonials and references free. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

De Witt's Little Early Risers for biliousness, indigestion, constipation. A small pill, a prompt cure. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Your Wife

Objects to your using tobacco, because she fears it may be injurious to you. But

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

PURE, HARMLESS, SATISFYING.
NICOTINE, the active principle, NEUTRALIZED.
ANTI-NERVOUS; ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

STARK COUNTY TEACHERS.

A Profitable Institute Held at New Berlin Last Week.

When Secretary W. W. Oberlin sent out notices of the Stark county teachers' institute, held at New Berlin last Friday and Saturday, he did not use a meaningless phrase when he said, "an interesting and attractive programme would be presented." From start to finish the meeting was one of the most profitable in the history of the association. Friday morning's session was opened in the Reformed church, with devotional exercises, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. P. Stahl. President Hoover, of the New Berlin school board, welcomed the teachers. The regular programme as printed was carried out on time. The talks were all good and full of hearty enthusiasm. Dr. E. T. Nelson, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, opened the eyes of his auditors with his masterly presentation of the latest researches of scientific men along the lines of respiration and digestion. His evening lecture on "Where do we think?" was illustrated with a number of charts of the brain and other parts of the human body. The lecturer said that there was no increase in the number of cells in the brain after birth, and that there is no reproduction of muscle cells. The doctor spoke of the division of the brain by functions and said when this system was fully developed, phrenology would not have enough to chirp about. The time for closing came all too soon, for the large audience listened with intense interest while the doctor upset the time honored theories of the text book.

Supt. E. A. Jones led the devotionals on Saturday morning. Miss Lizzie Cook, who had presided in Pres. C. L. Hiner's absence on Friday, being absent, Principal J. W. Guthrie, of Alliance, took the chair. Many teachers had gone home after the evening lecture, but the attendance seemed to increase. Supt. Trendly did excellent work in all his talks. His lectures on Reading Worth of the Common Branches, and Nature Study, were highly spoken of by the teachers. Supt. J. H. Focht, of Canal Fulton, read a paper on Patriotism, that showed much thought and careful preperation, as did also the paper of Miss Anna Smith, of Massillon, on A phase of High School Work. Our Country Schools was the subject that Messrs. Gillam, Mayer, Surbey, Ellis, Sarver, Syler, O. E. Smith and others discussed with some warmth and considerable length. The institute closed as it began to grow dark on Saturday afternoon, every teacher of the more than two hundred enrolled carrying home plenty of the food for thought that had been promised them. The good people of New Berlin kept open houses and vied with each other in extending their hospitalities. The New Berlin institute will be remembered with pleasure by the teachers. The spring meeting will likely be held at Osnaburg.

TURNED OUT OF HOME,

And All Because He Joined the Salvation Army.

Anton Louwet, of 27 Columbus street, desires to state that he is no longer responsible for the conduct of his 18-year-old son Louis, who has left home and united with the Salvation Army, much to the disapproval of his parents. Young Mr. Louwet's neighbors say that he has always been a very bad boy, refusing to go to church, disobeying his parents and rejoicing in everything that was wicked. He has always had a happy home, they say, but they fear that they have been too indulgent with him. They had warned him repeatedly against attending Salvation Army services, and now that he has ignored their entreaties they trust that he will never darken the doors of the Columbus street residence again.

Wife—Here's an account of a man who shot himself rather than suffer the pangs of indigestion. Husband—The fool! Why didn't he take De Witt's Little Early Risers? I used to suffer as bad as he did before I commenced taking these little pills. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Little Things.

"Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above."

Pierce's little "Pellets,"
Easy things to take,
Ward off bilious fevers,
And the ague shake.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sovereign cure for constipation, biliousness, and all malarial troubles. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take.

Coughing irritates the delicate organs and aggravates the disease. Instead of waiting, try One Minute Cough Cure. It helps at once, making expectoration easy, reduces the soreness and inflammation. Every one likes it. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and $1. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remedy for croup. Safe for children and adults. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

DOINGS AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

Notes of New Cases—The Auditor's Report.

CANTON, Nov. 2.—Max Brobruf & Co., operators of a notion and clothing store in Amsterdam, Jefferson county, have begun suit against the Home Insurance Company, of Mt. Vernon, O., to recover $750, and the Northwestern Mutual Fire Insurance Association, of Toledo, for $750. The Brobruf Company holds policies in the amounts claimed, and their stock, valued at $2,000, was totally destroyed.

Elizabeth A. Petree has applied for a divorce from Wm. H. Petree, on the grounds of habitual drunkenness and extreme cruelty. They reside in Canton.

Francis Whitmer has petitioned the the court for a divorce from Forest Whitman. The latter is charged with cruelty. They were married in Canton in 1892.

Wm. C. Kreigbaum has been appointed administrator of the estate of Abraham Kreigbaum, of Plain township.

Wm. Bitter, of Minerva, assigned Saturday afternoon to George Whitaker. The assets are estimated at $6,000, and the liabilities from $6,500 to $7,000.

The Congress Lake Outing Club has sued Wm. S. Williams to recover $400 due that organization. Capt. Williams is a stockholder and has refused since 1892 to pay his annual assessments.

In the case of Ohio vs. Jacob Westefer the latter pleaded guilty of petit larceny and was fined $10 and costs, $18.95 in all. He was committed until the amount is paid.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Leroy D. Henderson and Ella Brubaker, of Canton; John Henry Maybaugh and Lizzie Strieby, of Beach City.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Auditor Loichot has completed his report of the number and cost of the new buildings erected in the county during the year 1895. The report is as follows:

One county building	$250,000
One church	30,000
Nine school houses	42,400
Fifty-six stores and warehouses	68,960
137 stables and barns	53,400
389 dwellings	340,290
Thirty-six m'f'g establishments	60,720
104 other buildings	156,090
Total, 683 buildings	$961,860

The auditor also completed his report of the railroads of the county. The report shows that there are 32.239 miles of railroad in Stark county, valued at $3,002,976, on which taxes to the amount of $52,889.29 are annually paid.

MORE COAL CASES.

The Mayor Kept Busy Administering Fines and Fixing Trial Days.

Seven other persons, accused of stealing coal from C., L. & W. coal trains, appeared before Mayor Schott, Saturday. All protested their innocence though they admitted having picked up coal lying along the track. John Keif, Joseph Blaker and Frank Ferguson pleaded guilty and were fined $5 and costs, each. John and Fred Edwards entered pleas of not guilty and their hearing has been set for Tuesday morning.

Alice Ray and Gaidy Seibert, two little girls, pleaded guilty also, and were fined $5 and costs.

CHANGED THEIR PLEA.

The trial of John and Fred Edwards, who pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing coal from the C., L. & W. railway train, took place before Mayor Schott Tuesday. R. H. Lay appeared for the railroad company and R. W. McCaughey for the defendants. The testimony submitted against the boys was of such a convincing nature that the plaintiffs never of their pleas to guilty and begged the leniency of the court. They were fined $5 each and the costs. It was erroneously stated yesterday that Frank Ferguson had pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing coal. Mr. Ferguson pleaded not guilty, and his trial has been set for Thursday morning.

MARTIN NYE'S GREAT LUCK.

A Defiance Uncle Leaves Him the Sum of $4,000.

Martin Nye, an inmate of the county infirmary, has been notified that an uncle of his died at Defiance, leaving him $4,000 in cash. Mr. Nye was injured about the spine in Russell & Co.'s shops, in Massillon.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promply and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Herman R. Hintz.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Gle evered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. J. R. Williams is visiting Dalton friends

Miss Vincie Kurtz has gone to Flushing to spend a week with friends.

L. W. Curtis, of Chicago, is spending a few days with Massillon friends.

Mrs V. S. Brown has for her guest, her aunt, Mrs. Lane, of Adrian, Mich.

W. H. Jones is now connected with M. H. Willaman in the sewing machine business.

Mrs. J. P. Sounhalter and Mrs. O. P. Springer, of Cleveland, are the guests of local relatives.

The U. C. D. club met at the home of Miss Webb, Tuesday night. The feudal system was discussed.

Mrs. Wm. Hering, of Mansfield, who has been visiting Massillon relatives, has returned home.

There will be a meeting of the official board of the First M. E. church Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Gust Fiecht and Joseph Quinn have returned from a several days' hunt in the region of Camp Creek.

The infirmary directors have re-appointed Supt. Gerwig and the entire present staff for another year.

The Misses Sophia Eisenbrei and Nettie Piere have returned from a two weeks' visit to Van Wert and Bucyrus.

Miss Ettie Perkins, of Elyria, is the guest of her mother and sister, Mrs. M. O. Perkins and Mrs. E. R. Worthen, in South Erie street.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. S. Shrader died yesterday of bronchitis. The funeral took place from St. Joseph's church this afternoon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Peter M. Blocker and Eila Abbott, of Massillon, and Herman Mirrs, jr., and Margaretta Krueger, of Canton.

A large congregation attended the union sermon at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening. The Rev. John Herron conducted the after meeting.

The Junior Assembly and San Souci dancing club will hold their first dance in Wernet's hall during the second week in December.—Canton Repository.

Edward O'Bannon, formerly of the C. L. & W. night yard crew, has been given a position as brakeman on a regular train. John Moore has succeeded him.

Supt. Inman, of the Massillon Water Company, reports the rainfall for November as being 3 26 inches. The rainfall for November, 1894, was 2.61 inches.

The hardware stores of this city will not remain open evenings for holiday trade until Dec. 16th. This conclusion has been reached after a conference between the owners.

John Engle, the miner who was injured in the Anderson mine yesterday can never fully recover. One leg is broken in several places and the entire limb is terribly crushed and lacerated.

A gasket was blown out of a boiler at the Canton electric light station Monday afternoon, and it was not until 6 o'clock that the papers were able to go to press, or the users of lights enabled to turn them on

Mr. James Lavake, of Greenwich, N. Y., is spending a day or two with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt. Mr. Lavake is an old Massillonian, who went out from here with the 104th, and after a long absence has been heartily welcomed by many friends.

The surveys out of Akron for the Akron & Pittsburg are steadily going forward. Instead of following the route of the old Akron & New Castle, as originally intended, the surveyors are now running a line through Cuyahoga Falls east to Kent, and then paralleling the Pittsburg & Western to New Castle.

The Canton club project is still under consideration, the latest plan being to purchase the Jacob Miller property in West Tuscarawas street. With slight alterations it would make a magnificent club house, and the spacious grounds would permit the laying out of tennis courts and other out of door features

Mike Burns and Dick Aston and their respective backers managed to get together last night and as far as money matters are concerned arrangements for the Burns-Aston fight have been completed. A forfeit of $100 has been placed by each side and the men will begin training at once. The mill will probably take place at Sherrodsville, but the exact time has not been settled upon.

William McMillan has received his commission, and is now a full fledged Perry township justice of the peace. His present law office in West Main street is being converted into a neat little court room, with railing, benches, and all other necessary requirements. His predecessor, G G Paul, has served as an honorable and capable dispenser of justice for six years—two successive terms.

Martin Dillon, of Navarre, tells a most harrowing tale of an encounter with the weird creature which for a month past has made its abode among Adam Bender's apple trees. Mr. Dillon says that as he was driving past the orchard one night last week this unearthly apparition stopped his horse, and it was only through the persuasiveness of three pistol balls that the ghost took its leave Mr. Dillon thinks that the balls took effect, for he heard a low gurgle as of one in mortal agony a moment after firing.

A report of the auditor of this county shows that the assessed values of the banks in Stark county, exclusive of real estate fixed by the auditor, is as follows: National banks, $668,809; savings and loan associations, $352 610; unincorporated private banks, $1,059,719 The capital stock of the national banks is fixed at $6,950,000; savings and loan institutions, $7,514,600; private banks, $450,000. The surplus of the national banks is $196,675; of the savings and loan banks, $97,941. Undivided profits of $48,172 belong to the national banks and $36,334 to the savings and loan banks.

J. S. Coxey is making one of his infrequent visits home, and says that in spite of winter's chilling blasts, the warmth of the spirit of reform does not diminish. Still, he yields to conditions so far as to plan his next trip south. He is down for four addresses in Tennessee. Mr. Coxey has been among the iron and steel men very much, of late, and he finds the business outlook not to his liking. "Trade is falling off to the extent of 40 and 50 per cent. in those lines," said he, "and there's no telling when the demand will pick up. The bright prospect pictured a few months ago has no real existence. Manufacturers were at work to supply a temporary demand, but they are going no further."

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

MR. ROAN'S ACCIDENT.

WEST LEBANON, Dec. 4.—J. M. Roan is suffering with several fractured ribs sustained in an accident while carrying wood the other day.

THE WEEK AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, Dec. 4.—George McFarren has moved to town.

Preparations are being made by the different Sunday schools to observe Christmas.

Walter Agler had a bone broken in his leg last week, while playing at school.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Hobbs are visiting Mrs. Hobbs' brother and other relatives at La Grange, Ind.

Christmas & Kayler have dissolved partnership in the butchering business.

Hunters report game scarce in this part of the country.

Will and Joe Kreiling were in Massillon Friday.

ACCIDENT AT MT. EATON.

MT. EATON, Dec. 3.—Walter Klein, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C Klein, met with a painful accident while playing around the table, throwing the lamp off the table, falling on his face, burning one side of his face and hands Dr. L. M. Marshall was called in and prescribed for the little sufferer who at this writing is getting along nicely.

Harry Mathoit was brought home Tuesday.

Roydon Schlafly is again confined to his bed, this time with an attack of bilious fever.

Miss Clara Hunsinger will go to Mt. Hope this week and will be the guest of Mrs. D. Pomerene this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Numbers visited in Maysville, Sunday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sharp.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Schlafly took in Massillon Wednesday.

Mr. Wiseman, of Wilmot, lectured in the Reformed church Saturday evening. The audience was small for it was well worth a crowded house and any village having a lecture course will do well by giving Mr. Wiseman a call.

ANOTHER LAMP ACCIDENT.

NAVARRE, Dec. 3.—Mark, the 12-months-old son of Matt Clemens, met with what might have been a serious accident last evening. The little fellow was left alone in his buggy, which he managed to get to the dining room table, where a large lamp was burning. He pulled the tablecloth and lamp upon himself. The prompt action of his sisters, Gertie and Grace, and his mother, saved the little one, though his right heel was badly burned.

AN ELLIOTT LODGE AFFAIR.

CANAL FULTON, Dec. 3.—At a regular meeting of Elliott Lodge, No. 514, F. and A. M., held last evening, the following officers were installed: J. H. Focht, W. M.; J. A. Burkbolder, S. W.; Wm. Stover, J. W.; E. R. Held, treasurer; H. A. Fisher, secretary; E. J. McLaughlin, S. D.; A. P. Keller, J. D., and S. G. Ditt, tyler. Just as the last gavel fell and the tyler had hung up his sword, the outer door was thrown open and about two dozen ladies, laden with well filled baskets, unceremoniously entered. They came unheralded and without any grips or passwords, but they soon took full possession. Tables were soon spread and the "brethren" were invited to sit down to a rich banquet, to which, of course, they did justice. Several hours were spent in song and story and then the lights were put out. The banquet was an impromptu affair and intended as a surprise. In that respect it was a decided success. the ladies demonstrating that for once, at least, they could keep a secret

A MINER INJURED.

EAST GREENVILLE, Dec 3.—John Engle, a miner employed in the Anderson mine, had a leg broken yesterday by a fall of slate.

AN OHIOAN FATALLY STABBED.

Fell Against a Gambler, Who Dealt Him a Murderous Thrust.

CHICAGO, Dec 4—[By Associated Press]—W. B Macklin, of Portsmouth O., was stabbed in a street car, last night, by Joseph T. Jenkins, a gambler. Macklin had given his seat to a woman. A sudden jerk of the car threw him against Jenkins, who drew a knife and plunged it in the left side of Macklin's neck. At the hospital the injury is pronounced fatal.

She Offers Sea Shells

MR. EDITOR: Since coming down here to this land of oranges and alligators I have received numerous inquiries from home friends asking if I could send them sea shells. Yes, and now is a good chance to get them, for we have had a heavy storm at sea and the shore is strewn with fine shells, lovely white corals and sea beans. I will pick up and mail a variety of shells to anyone who sends a stamp or two to pay the postage. Anyone is welcome to send, and as the holidays are so near, you may, if you wish, call them a Christmas remembrance.

MRS. F. A. WARNER, Jacksonville, Fla

If suffering with piles, it will interest you to know that De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. This medicine is a specific for all complaints of this character, and if instructions (which are simple) are carried out, a cure will result. We have tested this in numerous cases, and always with like results. It never fails. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Bill heads, note heads, letter heads and envelopes artistically printed on short notice at the INDEPENDENT office.

WILL ASK FOR $300,000

State Hospital Trustees Meet Wednesday.

GENERAL ASSEMBLYMEN HERE.

The Buildings Inspected and the Features of the Annual Report Discussed—The Institution to be Partly Opened Within Two Years.

The trustees of the Massillon hospital for insane held an informal meeting on the site of the institution and at the Hotel Conrad, Wednesday morning. Drs. A. B. Richardson and H. C. Eyman, Samuel MacMahon and D. J. Sinclair were present, Wm. Mullins being the only absentee. Mr. Sinclair, who succeeded the late Robert Sherrard, met with the board for the first time Owing to the informality of the occasion the presidency, made vacant by the death of Mr. Sherrard, was not filled. The board will hold its annual meeting in Columbus on Tuesday next, when a reorganization will be effected, and resolutions on the death of Mr. Sherrard will be adopted. The appropriation placed at the disposal of the board is within less than $100 of being exhausted. All contracts have been executed, and the unfinished buildings are in charge of a watchman.

The meeting was called for the purpose of showing what has been accomplished to Senator Elroy Avery, of Cleveland, Senator Charles Scuryock, of Zanesville, and Senator Friend Whittlesey, of Atwater, Portage county These gentlemen will very likely occupy places on the senate finance committee, and their co-operation in carrying out the plans of the trustees is essential. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with the local situation, and are alive to their responsibilities

The trustees at their annual meeting expect to ask the general assembly for an appropriation of $300,000, to be made available in 1896 and 1897 They expect with this amount, to complete and open a sufficient number of buildings to accommodate 450 patients This much done, every additional building will increase the capacity of the institution until the contemplated limit is reached

IN WASHINGTON.

A Contested Election Case in the Senate—Gossip from the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—[By Associated Press]—In the senate, the contested election of the senator from Delaware came up. H. A. Dupont's supporters claiming the seat were presented. Mr. Gray, of Delaware, courteously moved that the privilege of the floor be granted the Republican contestant. Carried. Mr. Chandler presented a petition claiming the election of Mr. Kolb, in Alabama, as governor.

In the senate Mr. Hoar offered a resolution that the senate support the President in vigorous action for the protection of American citizens in Turkey and asking the President to make known to Turkey the strong strong feeling of indignation with which the people of America have heard of the injuries to persons of christian faith in that country. Referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr Allen spoke on his resolution, defining the foreign policy. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

POPULISTS WILL UNITE.

The Populist members of the senate have decided to hold together and thus prevent a reorganization of the Republicans, who lack three of a majority The Utah senators will reduce this to one.

WORKING FOR MR PHILLIPS

The labor organizations of the country are making an effort to secure the appointment of Representative Phillips, of Pennsylvania, to the chairmanship of the house committee on labor. Mr Phillips is not identified with the labor organizations, but on the contrary is an employer of many workmen connected with his extensive oil interests in Pennsylvania.

Elton Echoes.

Mrs Daniel Baughman returned from a pleasant visit to Cleveland last week.

Mesdames Beals and Showalter were the guests of H. J. Baughman and family last week.

The Goat Hill band had an oyster supper at the schoolhouse Saturday night. They met with their usual success socially and financially.

Job Morgan is spending the week at his home in Youngstown.

Mr and Mrs. Philip Fritz and daughter were the guests of B. P. Baughman and wife the first of the week, returning to visit his brother at Navarre before going back to their home at Doylestown.

Brother Barron begins a protracted meeting at the McFarren church Monday night.

R. W. Klingel has given the contract to Howenstine Bros for a very pretty, commodious house to be built for his son, Bert, close to his own dwelling house. The work is being pushed very rapidly.

Miss Myrtle McKinney has returned from a visit to her home at Reedurban.

The difficulties that environed the Nutwood mine have been surmounted and they will soon be in a position to mine the coal which is said to be of extra quality.

Messrs. McFarren, Baughman and Harmon were hunting in the rocks of Dundee Saturday.

Father Meredith, who celebrated his 89th birthday two weeks ago, is very ill at this writing.

M. Harrold and family spent Thanksgiving at his mother's.

Maysville.

A. Henglet, of Akron, slipped down on Thanksgiving, in our neighborhood, and took unto himself a wife, Miss Annie Brown, to go back to Akron.

H. Goudy is sick, and has been for some time.

G A. Sauvain and family visited in Wooster on Saturday and Sunday.

MINERS AT PITTSBURG.

Attempting to Settle the Rate for the Year 1896.

PITTSBURG, Dec 4.—No decision was reached Tuesday by the joint convention of miners and operators as to the course to be pursued after January 1. A joint scale committee was appointed at the afternoon session to recommend at what price and under what conditions the miners should work. The committee is to recommend whether the miners shall work at the prices named by the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company or at a fixed rate. It met last night at the rooms of the Operators' Association, and will report to the convention this morning

Operator Henry Floerscheim offered a resolution reciting that the effort to establish uniformity had failed by the violation of the agreement by certain operators, and providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate and ascertain who the obstructionists are, and that a list of the fair and unfair operators be published.

President Penna, of the United Mine Workers, denied that the effort at uniformity had failed, and became involved in a wrangle with the operator who was at a loss for enough English to make himself thoroughly understood.

The resolution was referred to a committee and was buried.

Operator J B. Zerbe wanted a clause inserted in the future agreement that any price agreed upon should be conditional upon relative prices in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia. President Penna explained that the miners' organization could be relied upon to maintain the differential in the first three states, but it would be useless to go any further if Mr Zerbe should insist that West Virginia be included in the amendment, as the United Mine Workers is powerless in that field This was satisfactory to Mr. Zerbe, and the amendment was withdrawn.

Finally it was agreed to refer the report, and the whole question of mining price to a joint scale committee, consisting of G W Schlendenberg, J C Dysart, and F M Osborne, for the operators, and Walter Cavelry, George Wilson, and Thomas Kinsop for the miners

THE COMMITTEE DISAGREE.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—[By Associated Press]—The joint scale committee of operators and miners disagreed and presented separate reports to the convention. The operators want sixty-four cents during the first three months of 1896, and seventy cents for the remainder of the year. The miners want seventy-four cents during the entire year. After discussion the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock.

THE OHIO SITUATION.

A Proposal for Settlement Expected by Both Sides Today.

The committee appointed by the operators at a recent meeting, with instructions to fix the coal mining rate, may report its decision today. Should they decide not to concede to the demands of the miners a state strike will possibly result. In the Massillon district the miners are not troubled with store orders, and with perhaps but one exception, the local mines pay cash. In other Ohio districts, however, the majority of the men are paid in orders and at the rate of fifty-five cents per ton, which should have been the cash basis The state miners' organization has taken determined steps to abolish the order system and the men are ready to back their officers, even to striking. Trouble will certainly follow a refusal on the part of the operators to make fifty-five cents the state coal mining rate The Massillon miners are not directly interested, but if other districts go out they will certainly follow.

LOCAL MINING MATTERS

The Men at Work—What Thanksgiving Presents.

NEWMAN, Dec. 4.—Our coal mines have been running about pretty steadily the past few weeks, which we trust will continue. No. 2 mine, which was shut out some time ago, is now about ready to begin operations again and the men who formerly worked there are preparing to return to this mine, as it works more regularly and as they expect to finish the mine by next summer, the drawing of the pillars, which makes more dangerous, affords better and easier work for the miners.

Our brick works are doing well at present, working every day, and can scarcely keep up with their fast increasing orders.

Lon Smith, who now controls the "Jagger" mine, has four feet of excellent fire clay, at a depth of forty feet, which he expects to realize on in the near future. A sample was sent to the Everhard brick yard this week to prove the quality, which we trust will be O. K.

The O. E. Young Coal Company is to be commended in presenting each of its employes with a Thanksgiving turkey Actions of this kind cannot help but cultivate a lasting friendship between employer and employed. If social friendship amounts to anything (and we have never heard of anyone dying by having too many friends), we would say that other coal operators and manufacturers could be benefitted greatly by following the example of the O E Young Coal Company, for we believe many a dollar goes for a much less deserving purpose.

James Cooney, the honorable representative of the iron ward in the Massillon council, was seen in our village last week.

Miss Charlotte Davis, of Massillon, came out and spent Thanksgiving with her aunt, Miss Jennie Rawlands

Wm. X. Baker was called to Lorain last Saturday by the severe illness of his brother Frank. We are pleased to say when he returned Tuesday he left him considerably better, but by no means out of danger yet.

Thanksgiving day was spent in butchering by a large number of our people. No big dinners in our village that we heard of. Hard times possibly the cause.

Mr. and Mrs. John Yetzer commenced housekeeping on North Mill street, Massillon, and will be at home to their friends after Tuesday of this week.

Our Sunday school has completed arrangements for the usual Christmas exercises to be given in connection with the children's treat on Christmas eve They have selected a play called "A Chime of Silver Bells," which promises to surpass all former efforts.

SPRINTING ON CHRISTMAS DAY

East Greenville's Sporting Programme—Personal Happenings.

EAST GREENVILLE, Dec. 4.—If there is a man in the world that possesses confidence in himself, it is Henry Backel, of this village, who is down to meet Yank Youngflesh, in a 100 yard dash on Christmas day to take place on the East Greenville sporting grounds. He says, "I expect to convince some of our people who doubt my ability, that I can run. Yet I realize that I am going against a good man, but nevertheless I expect to come in first or second best."

The hard-times social which was held by the Christian Endeavor Society at the home of John Beaven last Saturday night, was a success. The gathering was very large and the representatives of hard times were many and the cake was awarded to Steve Corcuis, who displayed evidence of great poverty.

The dedication of the Bible chapel will take place next Sunday at Sippo, where the Rev. Stoner, of New Berlin, and the Rev Russell, of Pennsylvania, will officiate. Everybody is invited to attend.

Everything seems to go along nicely in our village at present, as the mines are working nearly every day which brings joy to the heart of the working man

Everybody seems to be butchering these days and we have been informed that Fred Harris and Wm. Bickel have the largest hogs in our vicinity and they feel proud of them, too.

A miner by the name of John Engle, who resides at Brookfield and works at the Anderson mine, got his foot caught under a fall of slate which broke his leg just above the ankle.

R. T Price and Mr. Bitman came out victorious in a turkey shooting contest at Navarre on Thanksgiving day.

The little folks of our village spent a jolly evening, Wednesday, with Mr. and Mrs. Young, in honor of Lewis Young's birthday anniversary.

An oyster supper will be given next Saturday night at the Bees' House, better known as the Bowers bakery, opposite Price's store, for the benefit of Mrs. David Jones The cause is worthy of the patronage of every citizen.

George Bickel has been busily engaged the past week erecting a new church at Stands's, on which he is rushing things at present

Cyrus Roe left this morning for Canton to visit his daughter, Mrs. Smith, who is very ill.

William Ogelthorpe traded horses last Saturday with Rinehart Hintz, of Richville avenue, Massillon.

Some miscreants were very thankful to John Hemperly for fattening four nice chickens for Thanksgiving.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Ninth Report of the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

The ninth annual report of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway company was issued Tuesday. The following is the assistant secretary and Auditor Adams's tabulated statement of the company's earnings and income account:

Total earnings, 1894, $1,288,584.25; 1895, $1,353,824.91; operating expenses, 1894, $853,194 60; 1895, $995,443.76; net earnings from operations, 1894, $435,389.65; 1895, $358,381 15; miscellaneous income, rents and other sources, 1894, $79,063.19; 1895, $94,499,90; balance, 1894, $514,452.84; 1895, $451,811 05; deductions from income tax, 1894, $49,787.05; 1895, $39 432 88; interest paid, 1894, $370,856 96; 1895, $378,575 38; total, 1894, $411 644 01; 1895, $418,068 26; surplus over interest, taxes, etc., 1894, $102,808.83. 1895, $33,742 79; credit to income, $33 742 79; surplus June 30, 1894, $118,111 92; amount to credit of income, $152,157•71

The chamber of commerce of Wheeling has appointed a committee to confer with members of the defunct Wheeling & Connellsville, with a view to securing their co-operation in the building of an independent line from Connellsville to that city. The old company still holds a charter, important surveys, and some right of way. The chamber proposes to raise one million dollars, and to borrow two millions more The road was projected by W. A. Lynch.

I Was Thrown From a Horse

And sprained my ankle badly. An ulcer formed and caused me much pain. Last August it broke out worse than ever. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now the ulcer has entirely healed. I have laid away my crutches and am doing my own work, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I gladly recommend it to all who need a blood purifying medicine." MRS. C. S. BIRGE, Chauncey, Ohio. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

"Absolutely the best and most desirable baking powder manufactured."

GEN. S. H. HURST, *late Ohio Food Commissioner.*

THE NAVARRE INSTITUTE.

Excellent Programme for the Session Next Week.

NAVARRE, Dec. 4.—The fourth annual farmers' institute, of the western Stark county institute association, will be held here. Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 11 and 12 Two lecturers, A. T. McKelvey, of St. Clairsville, and E E. Elliott, of Morning Sun, have been assigned by the state board of agriculture. The programme has been arranged by local president A. J. Rohn and Secretary Mrs. S. O. Eggert. The Wednesday morning programme begins with the president's address, followed by a talk on roads by J. S Coxey, "A plea for small farms," by Mr. McKelvey, "Wool and mutton and their value," by H. S. Brown, and discussions and question drawer. The question drawer will be opened at the end of the each session.

Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Elliott will tell about his mistakes in hog raising; David Murray, of Massillon, will tell how to maintain fertility, and Mr. McKelvey will discuss profit and loss in fruit growing In the evening Mr. Elliott will talk on the practical applications of the output of agricultural information; A. C Baker is down for "Our Country Schools," and Mr McKelvey will handle "The Cultivation of the Soil."

The subjects for Thursday are assigned as follows: Grasses and Plants for Forage, Our Best Dairy Cow, The Farmer in Hard Times, Abuse of Agricultural Fairs, Black Knot, and Rural Recreations.

Crystal Spring News.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Dec. 4 —Chas. Baker is on the sick list, having a slight touch of the asthma.

Hornbrook, Millport No. 1 and North Massillon mines are running full blast at present.

Philip Baker visited his brother Frank last week, at Lorain, where he is lying ill with typhoid fever.

H. Platt moved in A. Stuhldraher's house last Saturday, together with the furniture and household goods, were a few kegs of beer and a spigot. The evening was spent in dancing, and a jolly good time was had.

A Welcome Usher of '96.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by the Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Sweden and Bohemian

Now is the time to subscribe.

A PATRIOTIC SERMON.

The Rev. John Herron Preaches to Several Organizations.

The members of the Sr. and Jr. Orders of U. A. M. and the Daughters of America attended in a body the divine services conducted by the Rev. John Herron, at the Presbyterian church, Sunday evening Mr. Herron chose his sermon from the first book of Chronicles, the seventeenth chapter and seventh and eighth verses. The address was an able one, setting forth the idea that God rules the affairs of nations as well as those of individuals. Many striking and fitting illustrations of this thought were brought out by Mr. Herron, including one relating to the nomination of James A. Garfield as President of the United States.

A Most Remarkable Remedy.

A German chemist has discovered a remedy which has effected miraculous cures in cases of Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Lameness, Bruises Sprains, Swellings, Chilblains and Lumbago and all severe acute pains with one or two applications and hundreds are cured daily. It acts equally promptly on horses. This wonderful remedy is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil. In 25 and 50 cts. bottles. No risk in buying it as money is refunded when it proves the contrary. Do not fail to try it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon December 8:

LADIES.

Hopper, Miss Jane	Norton, Miss Esther
Kelley, Mrs. James	Rerick, Miss Florence
	Laman, Miss Flora

MEN.

Airhart, John	Lower, John
Ashe, Fred	Luther, J. H.
Austin, P.	Luttner, G.
Barrass, O. D. (2)	Marpburver, Wm.
Beebauld Nelson	Myers, Clyde
Bingham Aug.	Popplus Joe
Braithwait, John	Rohr, Philip
Croseton H. W.	Sebrall, Mathew
Crowen, Jos.	Shoup Albert
Craig, W. A.	Skolmuth, Jos.
Denciser, Jac	Slater, Wm. R.
Debarris Orange	Smith, Carey
Edwards, Ira	Spaulding M'f'g Co.
Enwick, H.	Snively, J. W.
Floyd, John	Stuckey, Wm.
Geis, Peter,	Griffin, Thos
Toper, John	Hawthorne, E.
Tupper, Wm	Harmon, Chas,
Walters, J. W.	Hammond, D.
Walters, George	Hose, Philip (2)
Wertz Henry	Jacoby, Charles
Whitmer, Jordan	Jewett, F.
Wertz, Henry Jr.	Johnson, Fr.
Wilhelm, Wm.	Kitzinger, G. W.
Woods, A H.	
Star Well Drilling Machine Co.	

FOREIGN

John Michael Hahn.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

A FEW MEN

WILL never turn out of the paths they have trodden for years. Steeped in conservatism, they can see nothing in improvement, and though methods now in vogue have upset all the old ideas, still your conservative old plodder shuts his eyes and smiles at deceivers. - - - - - -

You can keep on going to a custom tailor for your clothes, it's none of our business if you like to pay double price, but we know if you ever looked into the merits of the STEIN-BLOCK or W. S. PECK & CO. kind of clothes, our friend, the tailor would never see your check again. Perhaps he don't now; well if he don't, keep on going there. We can sell PERFECT TAILOR-MADE SUITS at half tailors' prices, because we have no "never pays" to clothe free.

The men who Pay their Tailor Bills, Clothe the men who don't.

C. M. WHITMAN,

THE ONE PRICED CLOTHIER,

18 SOUTH ERIE STREET.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

—ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—

FURNITURE!

Call and see that we mean business.

S. HIGERD'S, - 53 South Erie St.

UNDERTAKING in all its branches. Night Calls answered from 89 North Hill street or Farmer's Telephone 200

Headquarters for Holiday Goods in Our Line!

Elegant Neckwear	50c	Lamb's Knit Mitts, for misses, boys and children	25c
Vulcan Cashmere Hose, in black and tans	25c	Boys' Dress Shirts	40c
Men's Scotch and Fancy Knit Gloves	25c	Leather Collar and Cuff Boxes	$1.00, 1.25 and 1 50
Men's Plush Brighton Caps	1 00	Ladies' and Gents' Silk Umbrellas	
		Boys Plush Brighton Caps	75c

PRYMATE! Latest Collar.

Spangler & Co. Cash Hat and Men's Furnishing Goods House.

Wright's Health Underwear, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MADE IN CONGRESS.

CATCHY PHRASES THAT HAVE COME INTO COMMON USE.

The First Buncombe Speech Was Delivered In 1820—Blaine and Conkling In Debate. Famous Sentences Pronounced by Statesmen When Not In Congress.

Many of the best known and most quoted phrases with which the American people are familiar originate in congress.

There is no reason why, if a good thing is said upon the floor of the senate or house, the country should not know it in 24 hours. With a press gallery thronged with correspondents who are always ready and eager to pick up the novel phrase or the apt description, with the great press associations distributing the debates from one end of the country to the other, and with newspapers only too anxious to give currency to the latest expression that is worth while, who says a good thing in congress one afternoon may wake up the next morning and find his saying in everybody's mouth. There is something in the atmosphere of congress, too, that develops the latent wit and inspires to repartee. A senator or a representative has anything in him at all, it is bound to come out in a rough and tumble debate with a political opponent. Many of the congressmen have already had their genius in this direction tested upon the stump and know how to hold their own in the face of all comers. It does not always follow, however, that a statesman who is good in debate will achieve fame by uttering a phrase that becomes popular.

To go back to the beginning of congressional history is to discover many phrases uttered in congress which are still current. It was as far back as 1820, for instance, that Felix Walker, a member of the North Carolina district which included Buncombe county, apologized for the emptiness of his remarks by stating that he had to make a speech "just for Buncombe." This is a saying which has come down through the years as a byword. "Liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and forever," was uttered by Webster in his famous reply to Hayne. Lincoln's "with malice toward none and charity toward all" was first heard in the halls of congress when his second inaugural address was read to the assembled representatives. In later years Senator Ingalls contributed a number of epigrammatic sentences, the best known of which perhaps was uttered in his wordy duel with Senator Brown of Georgia. The latter had a habit of rubbing his hands together as he talked, and Ingalls, with bitter emphasis, described him as "washing his hands with invisible soap in imperceptible water." Another remark by Ingalls was much quoted at the time. He was discussing the oleomargarine bill and said regarding certain dairy products that he stood "in awe at their strength and reverence for their antiquity." In Proctor Knott's widely copied Duluth speech occurs that phrase, "the zenith city of the unsalted seas," a title which Duluth has always proudly kept.

Blaine and Conkling, with all their greatness, left no single phrase as a legacy of their participation in congressional debates. "Burn those letters" was often quoted after the Mulligan affair, but this sentence was not first uttered in congress. The famous debate between the two men, which estranged their whole lives, occurred in April, 1866, over a very trivial matter—the continuance of the bureau of the provost marshal general. It gave Blaine, however, a chance to satirize Conkling in a single sentence. An article written by Theodore Tilton had appeared in which Conkling had been likened to Wintar Davis. "The resemblance is great," exclaimed Blaine, with pungent satire. "It is striking! Hyperion to a satyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, a dunghill to a diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion."

Another debate in which Conkling, then in the senate, was a conspicuous figure, resulted in a sentence which has not been forgotten. Senator Lamar of Mississippi had resented as a falsehood a charge of broken faith made by Mr. Conkling, and the latter retorted that Lamar was a coward, a blackguard and a liar. The Mississippi senator, who had never been accused of cowardice, looked over to his opponent and sarcastically apologized for his first remark. "It was one," he said, "such as no good man would deserve and no brave man would wear." Then he waited for Conkling to reply, but the New York senator was silent.

Many of the sharp things said in congress are left out of The Record. Cobb's "Where was I at?" does not appear in official print, and Senator Wolcott's quotation of the Spanish proverb to Senator Carey, "It is a waste of lather to shave an ass," has also been cut out. A few famous sentences came very near having their origin in congress. Davy Crockett, the author of "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," was a member of the house of representatives for two years, but it does not appear that this oft quoted advice was originated with him there. Henry Clay's "I would rather be right than president" was said to some friends at the capitol, but not in public debate. Senator Sherman, too, is the author of the "mending fences" phrase, although he waited until he was at his home in Mansfield before he uttered it. While Hayes was still president and Mr. Sherman was secretary of the treasury he entertained hopes of a presidential nomination. Just before the Republican national convention met he went to Mansfield, and while there was called upon for a speech. In the course of his remarks Mr. Sherman denied having traveled to Ohio to promote his presidential aspirations. "I have simply come," he said, "to mend my fences, which are greatly in need of repair."—Washington Post.

WHAT DO THEY DO WITH IT?

The Mystery of the Constant Chinese Demand For Ginseng.

Passing through the wholesale district the other day a reporter stopped in at one of the large houses to ask about prices. When ginseng was reached in the list, the dealer said:

"What the Chinese use ginseng for is to the masses one of the mysteries of the age, but that they gobble up every ounce of the herb that the known world supplies is nevertheless a fact. Because the most thorough inquiry has failed to bring about a complete unfolding of the secret is not regarded by the average American as sufficient reason for refusing from $3 to $5 per pound, on the average, which the Celestial offers for the root. Some of the largest firms in China make a specialty of handling the American export of ginseng and coin money at it. Some of our shrewdest traders have coaxed for the secret, and have offered money for it, but the gray matter at the other end of the Chinaman's cue doesn't seem to see it that way.

"The American ginseng is growing scarcer yearly. The cultivated root has not the wonderful power which fixes the value of the wild article—at least it does not manifest itself to the same degree. This fact renders the cultivation of ginseng rather unprofitable. It might be planted and allowed to grow well for years and years and then be salable at good figures, but not otherwise. The older the plant the more pronounced the wonderful properties of the root. In view of the fact that it is growing scarcer, unless the demand diminishes, the price of ginseng must go materially higher within the next few years.

"We encounter some funny experiences in buying the root. The diggers are often the poorest people, and far from enlightened. Well, the root is hard to get, and when it is thoroughly dried the weight shrinks like a nickel's worth of soap after a hard day's washing, so the digger resorts to all sorts of deceptions to fudge an ounce or two in a pound and reap more of the precious dimes and dollars. For instance, we have frequently gotten in root which was well dried, but suspiciously heavy. Upon investigation we found that many of the pieces were loaded with lead, thus almost doubling the weight of the whole lot. This was done with a great deal of cunning and ingenuity. When the root was green, it was split, and lead melted and poured or driven in in slugs. The root was then allowed to dry, and in the process the seams entirely close up, completely hiding the lead, which, in a case like this, was almost worth its weight in gold."—Nashville American.

"Miracle Face" on a Tombstone.

In the Oak Hill cemetery, at Stony Brook, N. Y., a large tombstone of mottled Italian marble bears a remarkable portrait of an average sized human face. The picture is not the work of a sculptor, nor has it been graven with the marble cutter's chisel. It is a natural production, the outlines of the face being formed by a peculiar grouping of the clouded veins and dark spots characteristic of first class imported stone. The remarkable peculiarity of this particular stone has been known for two or three years, and throughout the length and breadth of Long Island it is referred to as "the miracle face." Standing near, as one would in reading an epitaph or inspecting the grain and polish of such a memorial shaft, the outlines of the face cannot be traced, but at a distance of from 35 to 50 feet it is as plain as though done with an artist's brush, the grouping of the spots, veins and wavy lines combining to make not only a fair resemblance to a face, but a complete portrait, including hair, eyes, nose, cheeks, mouth, chin, etc. Its outlines are clearest, of course, when the shadows and light play properly upon it, but at the distance mentioned, and in the proper direction, the portrait is plainly visible at all times. The face is on the back of the stone, and the eyes are so set as to appear to be looking down upon the grave of the person to whose memory the shaft was erected.—St. Louis Republic.

Church Properties, 1552.

This is from a list of plate ornaments belonging to the church of St. Nicholas, Cole abbey, in the city of London, 1552:

Two candlesticks, copper and gilt, for high altar.

Two great candlesticks of latten.

A great lectern of latten, with five branches to it.

Piece of latten for the pascal.

Two holy water stops of latten.

A branch of latten that stood in the roodloft

Eleven candlesticks, small, of latten.

Two more standards of latten.

Two latten basins.

Twenty-one latten bools.

Seven other latten bools that stood before Our Lady and Gabriel.

A beam with five hooks and two chains that hung before Jesus.

Four small candlesticks for quire.

Six bells with Sanctus bell in the steeple.

A pair of organs.—Notes and Queries.

Mouths.

Some mouths look like peaches and cream and some like a hole chopped into a brick wall to admit a new door or window. The mouth is a hotbed of toothaches, the bunghole of oratory and a baby's crowning glory. It is patriotism's fountain head and the tool chest for pie. Without it the politician would be a wanderer on the face of the earth, and the cornetist would go down to an unhonored grave. It is the grocer's friend, the orator's pride and the dentist's hope.—Mammoth Spring Monitor.

A Bit of Finance.

First Tramp—All I have in the world is a counterfeit quarter.

Second Tramp—And all I have is a plugged dime.

Both—Let's hold a monetary conference.—Detroit Free Press.

RATHER PLEASED.

They Just Kinder Kept Company and Then Kinder Got Married.

The constant repetition of some particular word or phrase is a characteristic of the speech of many a person who is quite unconscious of his peculiarity and of the amusing effect it sometimes produces.

"And so you've married after all," said a summer resident of Runlet to Mr. John Larkin, one of the oldest citizens of that flourishing town. "I thought you were a confirmed bachelor."

"Well, I kinder thought I was, too," said Mr. Larkin, with a grim smile, "but I kinder made a mistake, ye see. Come suddin on me, too, matrimony did—that is, kinder suddin."

"How did it happen?" inquired the summer resident, with gratifying interest.

"Well, it was kinder cur'ous, an yet kinder nat'ral, too," said Mr. Larkin. "Ye see, I'd known Mirandy Cummins all my days—that is to say, kinder known her, livin in the same township. But las' winter I kinder run acrost her at her cousin's, James Holley's, one evenin. His wife was kinder sickly, an Mirandy'd brought her some jell to kinder tempt her appetite.

"Well, when I got through my business with James, I kinder looked round, an she was gettin on her bunnit an shawl.

"An I kinder waited round a minute, an then we kinder went out into the entry t'gether, an kinder kep' on out o' the house an along the road. I hadn't ever had any notion o' courtin," said Mr. Larkin with scornful emphasis, "but we jest kinder kep' comp'ny fer a couple o' months, an then we kinder got married—that's all there was to it."

"You look as if matrimony agreed with you," said the summer resident, whose sober face belied his internal emotions.

"Oh, yes, I'm kinder glad we settled it up as we did," said Mr. Larkin as he prepared to start for home by loosening his hold on the rail fence over which the colloquy had been carried on. "I'm kinder gettin on in years, an Mirandy's fust bloom has been kinder brushed off, as ye might say—but, on the whole, I'm kinder glad!"—Youth's Companion.

The Suspicious Litigant.

In Judge Gibbons' court the other day an old farmer from DeKalb county was the defendant in a suit for a piece of land, and his lawyer, ex-Judge Jones, had been making a strong fight for it. When the plaintiff's attorney began his argument, he said:

"May it please the court, I take the ground"—

The old farmer jumped up and sang out:

"What's that? What's that?"

The judge called him down.

"May it please the court," began the attorney, not noticing the interruption, "I take the ground"—

"No, I'll be d—d if you do, either," shouted the old farmer; "anyhow not until the jury decides the case!"—Chicago Post.

MOVING!

TO THE

WHITE PALACE

63-65 South Erie street.

The Last Week of the Greatest BARGAIN SALE On Earth

Your Last Chance to

BUY at Your OWN PRICE

BENEDICT'S.

HUMBERGER'S

DRY GOODS

Our Holiday Goods

Will be ready for sale on Wednesday Morning,

DECEMBER 4th, in

OUR NEW ROOM UP STAIRS

Best Light and most commodious room in the city.

Watch this Page in The Independent for our Special Holiday Announcements. Our Holiday Display will be the Finest we have ever shown, and an early inspection will pay all interested.

Take the Elevator. No Stairs to Climb.

HUMBERGER'S, Dry Goods.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A DECISION REACHED.

The Myers and Miller Cases Are Determined.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY BOW ILL

A Strange Woman Leaves a Foundling on Mrs. C. Aultman's Door Steps—The Little One Was Sent to the Aultman Hospital.

CANTON, Nov. 30.—Owing to the illness of Prosecuting Attorney C. C. Bow Judge McCarty did not announce until ½ morning his decision on the motion argued a week ago to quash the indictments against J. W. Myers and Robert A. Miller. The court sustained the indictments in both cases, but granted permission to file a general demurrer. J. W. Myers was indicted for embezzling county funds under Treasurer Jos. Maudru's administration and Robert A. Miller for embezzling funds of the Sun Vapor Light Company.

At 8 o'clock last night a ten days' old baby was left on the doorstep of Mrs. C. Aultman's residence. The servant was summoned by the ringing of the door bell, and saw a poorly clad woman hurrying away. The child was taken to the Aultman hospital.

The will of Susan E. Schwartz, of Lake township, has been filed for probate.

The will of Daniel J. Yonkman, of Bethlehem township, has been admitted to probate.

A marriage license has been granted to Arthur Nicolet and Cora Schneider, of Canton.

TEACHING AND TEACHERS.

Note and Comment Bearing on the Public Schools.

The State street school building is nearing completion. The plasterer is putting on the Olmstead blackboard preparation. The contractor has almost finished grading the grounds. The building will not be occupied for school purposes this year on account of the board's lack of funds.

But few of the township boards of education have yet adopted a course of study, and still fewer have employed a superintendent of schools and buildings. In a number of townships no truant officer has been appointed; in fact, the truant law is almost wholly ignored in the special and sub-districts of Stark county outside of the cities. The almost universal complaint of truant officers is that they experience more trouble with parents and guardians than with the truants themselves.

The attendance in the Navarre schools is cut down considerably on account of the epidemic of measles. Health Officer Bailes reports about a hundred cases in the town at present.

From the report of O T. Corson, state school commissioner, it is learned that out of the 92 persons who took the reading circle work in Stark county, last year, eight completed a course of four years and received diplomas. It requires 412 teachers to supply the schools of this county, and the logical conclusion is that 320 schools had teachers who had no use for the reading circle. The pupils' reading circle has no members in this county, according to the report. Every book in both courses is a standard work. Pupils and teachers can make no mistake in their readings along these lines.

There will be a Demorest silver medal contest at the Pleasant Valley school house, in Plain township, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, under the direction of the teacher, Miss Cordelia Hann. There will be eight contestants, two boys and six girls.

The next county teachers' examination will be held at Canton, Saturday, Dec. 14th.

Now is the time for teachers to call the attention of their pupils to the provisions of the Boxwell law. The special examinations will be held by the county examiners, at Canton, on the first Saturday of April and May. Pupils who successfully pass either of these examinations may have their tuition in any high school in the county paid by their township board of education.

Christmas time will soon be here and in many schools the teacher will be importuned to treat. The old custom of barring out the teacher until he promises to treat belongs to the age of slab benches, no blackboards and horn primers. If the money that will be spent for candy for the public school pupils in this county next month were spent for books and supplementary reading, every school could have a small library and every pupil above the seventh grade could have the Week's Current, or some similar paper for a year.

The important current events should be mentioned in the grammer grades at least once a week. Pupils should be taught to use the gazetter and their geographies in locating places where these events occur.

A spelling school where people come to spell is of great practical value. The interest may be increased by having a prize, say a box of pens or a book for the best speller.

The teachers of Nimishillen are a wide awake set. The board of education has adopted a course of study. The township institute on last Saturday was full of interest.

At the next meeting at Pilot Knob Nov. 30, W. H. Sluss and H. V. Summers will discuss the question, "Are City Schools Superior to Those in the Country?" Chas. Shaffer and L. V. Teeple will lecture. A number of members will declaim and J. L. Coy will sing a solo.

Louisville will have a lecture course this winter. Seven attractions for $1. Among the lecturers are the names of Chaplain Geo. Pepper, the Rev. H. H. Emmet, Miss Varnum and S. F. Scovel, D. D.

Death of Mrs. Lela Dean Yoder.

The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Lela Yoder will be pained to learn of her death which occurred at her home in Lisbon, Ohio, Monday morning, Nov. 25th, of diptheria. She had lived in Massillon till within two years ago, when she went to live with her sister in Lisbon. She was married to Dr. J. A Yoder, of that place, in September, 1894 The funeral took place at Millersburg The Patriot, of Lisbon, says that Mrs. Yoder was 21 years of age, and feelingly mentions the baby that came last September, and now left motherless. "A week ago," it continues, "Mrs. Yoder was attacked by diptheria, and during her illness everything that could possibly be done for her was done, but without avail. She had a charming personality, a sunny disposition and a grace of manner that fascinated all who came within her influence."

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting to be Held in Stark County.

CANTON, Nov. 30.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society will be held in the city building on December 4 and 5. Those desiring to exhibit for sale seeds, plants and horticultural implements will have a room set apart sor that purpose. The condition of the exhibit is that exhibitors be members of the Ohio society. The Wednesday afternoon programme includes lectures by Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Ithaca, N. Y., on orchard management, by Prof. F. M. Webster on the fruit bark beetle, and by Prof. Aug. D. Selby on peach yellows in Ohio orchards. In the evening there will be an illustrated lecture on landscape gardening by Prof. Bailey, and a discussion of galls of raspberry, peach and pear by Prof. Selby. On the Thursday programme the following topics are set down:

The brown or pustular spots on peaches, and first results in treatment.—Prof. Aug. D. Selby, Wooster.

Fertilizing value of native weeds and plants.—L. B. Pierce.

Fruit notes for the year.—Prof. W. J. Green, Wooster.

Strawberry culture. — H. H. Aultfather.

Horticulture in our common schools. —Prof. W. R. Lazenby, O. S. U., Columbus.

What has organization done for horticulture and what are its possibilities?—G. W. Lawrence, Canton.

THE TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Justice McMillan's Bond Accepted, and Bills Paid.

The township trustees who met in regular session last night, accepted the bond as furnished by Wm. McMillan, who was elected township justice of the peace to succeed G. G. Paul. Mr. McMillan will go into office next Tuesday. The following bills were paid:

Thomas Davies	$ 4 00
Gruze & Sonnhalter	7 50
H. Marks	3 00
Martin & Vogt	21 01
G. W Hemrich	5 50
Mrs' C. Hansen	4 25
Louis Maser	16 00
D. Bischoff	4 00
A. Shorb	15 00
Ridgway-Burton Coal Co	2 00
A Wilcox	2 25
C. Cosler	3 50
C. Warth & Bro	18 50
Allman & Putman	5 38
Suhr & Zepp	3 0
C. L. Halter	6 00
Matthew Bros.	24 00
C. Lucius	11 00
Morganthaler & Heister	50
C. W. Black	13 00
Albright & Breckel	19 00
F. C. Sibila	2 00
A. Heitger	33 00
A. D. Metzgar	4 00
Mrs. West	4 00
Mrs. Leighton	6 50
Mrs. Truitt	21 00
Henry Snyder	9 00
I. B Dangler	3 50

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

EAST GREENVILLE HAPPENINGS.

EAST GREENVILLE, Dec. 2.—The Christian Endeavor society of the Welsh congregation, gave a hard times social at the residence of John Bevan, Saturday evening. The proceeds which amounted to $8.50 were given to Thomas Davis to assist him in securing an education.

Samuel Hill, who lives in one of Jacob Maize's houses, became involved in a quarrel with his landlord Friday night. It ended in a rough and tumble fight in which Maize was badly worsted. He ordered Hill's arrest and when arraigned before 'Squire Reinoehl, Hill pleaded not guilty. His trial has been set for next Saturday.

NAVARRE HAPPENINGS.

NAVARRE, Dec. 2.—Kennedy Bros and Mr. Hess, of Massillon, are sinking a shaft in Rhein's bottom, near the old Beaver Run slope. It is to be hoped they will find coal in paying quantities.

The machinery of the Dow Process Co is all in position, and the works will be in operation in a few days.

The preparations made by the Farmers' Telephone Co. to extend their lines to this place are noted with pleasure by our citizens.

DEATH OF MICHAEL WEBER.

DALTON, Dec. 2 —Michael Weber is dead at the age of 47 years. He is survived by a wife and three children. The funeral took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Weber had never been a well man since the great Dalton fire in which he lost properiy to the value of several hundred dollars. The shock experienced through his loss broke down his system and he became a victim of heart disease with which he died. Mr. Weber was at one time a resident of Massillon where he was well and favorably known.

MARRIED AT BROOKFIELD.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Dec. 2.—Mr. Henry Ickes and Miss Alice Tombow, both of East Greenville, were united in marriage at the home of Mr. J. D. Miller, Sunday morning, by the Rev. R. H, Gwinner.

It will not cure everything. It is not claimed that it will cure but one complaint, that is, dyspepsia. We cannot say that it will cure every case of dyspepsia, but it will cure a large majority of them. Such cases as are adapted to its use will derive immediate benefit. One small bottle will be sufficient to test it.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial is especially adapted for emaciated or elderly people whose food does them but little or no good because it is not digested. The Cordial contains an artificially-digested food and is a digester of food happily combined. Read one of the little books which your druggist is now giving away and learn of this wonderful remedy.

A really palatable Castor Oil can now be had under the name of Laxol.

AN OLD TIME MYSTERY

For 25 Years the Nathan Murder Has Puzzled Detectives.

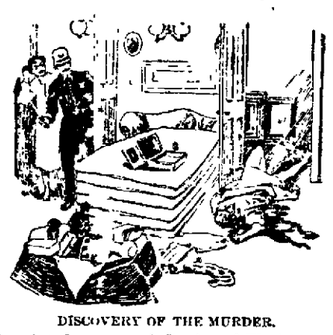
THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

Suspicious Conduct of Washington Nathan. The Good Son and the Bad Son—Did Superintendent Jourdan Possess a Guilty Secret?—His Strange Death.

[Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.]

Although 25 years have elapsed since the event, every intelligent citizen whose memory goes back to that period recalls with mingled feelings of horror and curiosity the death of Benjamin Nathan.

As the name implies, Benjamin Nathan was a Hebrew. At the time of his murder, July 29, 1870, he was in his seventy-first year. Mr. Nathan was a man of exemplary character, respected alike by Jew and Christian for his honesty and benevolence. He had been a successful broker and private banker, but for some four or five years preceding his death had left the management of his business largely to his two sons, Frederick and Washington. These young men, who were known to their father and their friends by the abbreviated names of Fred and Wash, were Mr. Nathan's only children. He had been a widower for some years and was a very wealthy man.



DISCOVERY OF THE MURDER.

Mr. Nathan had a beautiful summer place at Morristown, N. J., where he spent most of his time, his sons making their headquarters in the splendid city mansion, 12 West Twenty-third street, across the way from the Fifth Avenue hotel. Mr. Nathan still took an interest in his large business affairs, and for this purpose it was his habit to come into the city once a week in the summer time. Usually he returned to Morristown the same day, but about once a month he remained over night at his city residence, which was left at all times in the charge of Mrs. Kelly, his housekeeper.

When Mr. Nathan met his son Fred at the Wall street office on the afternoon of July 29, he told him that he would remain at their home in the city that night. The young man did not need to be told the reason for this. Although Benjamin Nathan's mother had been dead for 40 years, it had been his custom during all this time to spend the anniversary of her death, July 30, in fasting at home and in prayer at the synagogue.

Mr. Nathan was a very quiet man, taking but few people into his confidence, but even those who did not have his confidence were well aware that the old man's declining years were shadowed and troubled by the profligate habits of his younger son, Wash. Frederick Nathan, like his father, was a self respecting, upright, industrious man, who had already made a reputation that promised success, even without the backing of his father's wealth.

Benjamin Nathan deserved the affection of his sons, and, as has often been said, there was no reason why he should have an enemy in the world.

On the evening of July 29 the old man, who had been at the synagogue, came to his house, 12 West Twenty-third street, where Mrs. Kelly gave him a light supper. The furniture in the house was very much disarranged, as many of the articles had been sent to the country residence in the spring, and the bedstead in the old gentleman's room had been taken down, preparatory to cleaning. In order not to disturb the housekeeper Mr Nathan told her to make a bed with some mattresses placed on the floor, and this she did about 9 o'clock that night, while he was busy examining his papers in an adjacent hall room, where he had a safe and a desk, and which he used as an office.

A rain and wind storm of unusual violence swept the streets of the city that night. The howling of the wind and the crashing of the thunder must have drowned out the old man's cries for help, for it is very certain he made a stout resistance, although a feeble man.

Both sons were single, and that night Fred had been out calling upon some friends. It subsequently appeared that Wash had been to the theater, and up to about half past 12 had been drinking wine in the company of a lot of disreputable characters of both sexes.

Wash, as he claimed, reached home about a half hour after his brother, when, he said, he looked into his father's room and saw that the old man was comfortably sleeping. When Fred went to bed at 12 o'clock, his father was awake, and the young man sat down beside him on the mattress and talked over business for some time. Before he went to his own room his father drew from his nightshirt pocket a miniature portrait of his mother, which the son and he kissed.

From 12 o'clock of the preceding night till 6 o'clock on the morning of the 30th Patrolman John Mangam of the Twenty-ninth precinct had charge of the beat which led him frequently past Benjamin Nathan's house. The following morning all signs of the storm had disappeared, and the officer was looking for the expected "relief," when he heard shouting in the direction of No. 12 and the words:

"Officer! Officer! For God's sake hurry!"

Officer Mangam knew the Nathan brothers by sight, and turning in the direction of the noise he was astonished to see the two young men standing on the doorsteps of No. 12 in their night clothes. As he neared them he noticed that Fred was wildly excited, but that Wash, although pale, appeared to be cool and collected.

"What's the matter, gents?" asked the officer.

"My God!" cried Fred. "My father's been murdered!"

To this Wash added in much cooler tones:

"Yes, he's lying dead up stairs."

Rapping with his night stick for help, the officer threw off his waterproof coat and rushed up stairs, where he found Mrs. Kelly, the housekeeper, crying hysterically. He pushed open the door and saw the dead and blood stained body of the old banker.

The murdered man's feet—he was in his night clothes—rested on the threshold of the small room. The left leg was bent and the right arm extended as if in defense.

The officer felt the body, and thinking it was yet warm he cried out: "I don't think he's dead! Send for a doctor!"

Throwing on some clothing, Fred dashed across the street to the Fifth Avenue hotel and summoned a doctor, but if there had been any life in the old man when the officer entered it had departed by the time the doctor arrived.

Within a few minutes Captain Henry Barden and Officer Roland reached the house. They were soon joined by Superintendent John Jourdan and Chief Detective James J. Kelso, both of whom had at that time a national reputation.

After detecting a crime of this kind the first duty of the police is to discover the motive that led to it. A short investigation convinced the superintendent and the detective that robbery was the motive. There were 12 wounds on the body. Any one of the four on the head would have been fatal. They were evidently made with a blunt iron instrument, and the fact that the old man had defended himself was shown by the broken fingers of his right hand.

Before retiring Mr. Nathan had placed his clothes on a chair near the bed. The pockets of these were turned inside out, and the keys and many other valuables he had carried on his person were gone. The safe in the private office had been unlocked, and all its drawers opened. It had been Mr. Nathan's habit to keep in this safe $500 or $600 for household expenses, in addition to which there were a lot of rare coins, whose intrinsic value was estimated at about $600. The murdered man had carried a gold watch and three diamond studs, valued at about $700. All these were missing, and that the studs were taken after the murder had been committed was proved by the fact that there were bloody finger marks on the shirt front.

While the officers were yet examining the house Fred discovered in the front yard an iron bar 20 inches long, with curved ends. It was a tool known to carpenters and lumbermen as a "dog," and that it was the weapon with which the murder was done was shown by the fact that it was covered with blood, imbedded in which were many gray hairs from the old man's head.

Although it was midsummer, and most of Mr. Nathan's friends were away from the city, the news of his murder was known before 24 hours in every hamlet of the land. The mayor of the city, the governor of the state and the many societies to which the murdered man had belonged within a week had offered $45,000 in rewards for the capture and conviction of the murderer.

These great rewards, in addition to the universal indignation, converted every man into a detective.

Mrs. Kelly, the housekeeper, had a son of rather disreputable character, who was in the habit of visiting her, and at first suspicion fastened on him, but he had no difficulty in proving that he could not have committed the crime, as he was in the lockup for an assault that night.

The most skillful detectives after a careful examination of the case were of the opinion that it was "an inside job"—that is, done by some person who had free access to the premises. Although very certain of this, every man who could possibly have committed the crime was arrested, only to be released. One man, John T. Irving, some two months afterward confessed in California that he had committed the murder. He was brought on from San Francisco, and it was then discovered that his confession was a lie, and that he had made it in order to get free transportation to the east. Among the men arrested on suspicion was the well known burglar, George Ellis, who was wanted also for another crime. After having seen the chief of police, Ellis said to Detective Dolan, who had him in charge: "I'm not in this case but I'll tell you the man that killed

JOHN JOURDAN.

Benjamin Nathan is killing Superintendent Jourdan. The chief knows who the murderer is, and the secret is taking him to the grave."

It is a curious fact that from the day of the murder the health of Superintendent Jourdan, who had been a very strong man, began to fail, and within three months he was in his grave.

Although Washington Nathan was never brought to trial, the suspicion of the public was against him, but whether well founded or not can never be determined. It is known, however, that the day after the murder Washington Nathan caused all the blood marks to be effaced from the walls and from the carpets. It is also known that a mysterious bundle of bloody clothes was smuggled out of the house the following night. The woman who washed these clothes was well known, but in the face of the great reward she persistently kept her secret and denied that the clothes were bloody. A curious fact in this connection is that the woman's circumstances changed after this, so that she no longer took in washing for a living.

About six months after the death of Benjamin Nathan, Wash was shot by a dissolute woman, but the wound was not fatal. A great sensation was caused by the rumor that the doctors would get the young man's secret while he was under the influence of an anæsthetic, but the experiment was not tried.

The Nathan mystery has never been solved and it is reasonable to believe never will be. Fred Nathan continued his father's business, and Wash died in Paris about five years ago.

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

Turkey Beats Us on Divorces.

A writer points out that divorce is more common among the Turks than in the United States, and that when a Turkish wife is divorced her husband has to restore every piaster of her dowry.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

There is nothing, at a moderate price, which will make so satisfactory a Christmas Present as Books. We are prepared to show you all the latest and best books, as well as the New Holiday Editions. The following are a few of the new things in

BOOKS

A Daughter of the Tenement.
by Edward F. Townsend, author of Chimmie Fadden Sketches; an absorbing story well told of life in the New York tenements. Well illustrated.

Spain and the Spaniards.
By Edmondo de Amicus, Holiday Edition, with forty fine photogravure illustrations and a map 2 vols. cloth, in box, slip covers.

Tales of a Traveler.
By Washington Irving; new holiday edition, artistic design border, well illustrated, 2 vol. extra cloth.

The City of the Sultans; Constantinople, the Sentinal of the Bosphorus.
By Clara Erskine Clement handsomely illustrated with full page photogravures from original photographs, silk cloth, slip covers

The Century Book for Young Americans
By E. S. Brooks, an instructive story of our form of government which every American boy and girl ought to know.

The Natural History of Selbourne.
By Gilbert White. Observations on Nature, an introduction by John Burrows, illustrated by Clifton Johnson.

Julian, Scenes in Judea.
By William Ware, red silk cloth

The Courtship of Miles Standish.
A new and beautiful holiday edition of Longfellows famous Pilgrim Poem. Illustrated.

Constantinople.
By F. Marion Crawford, one of the best books now on sale, profusely illustrated by Edwin L. Week, the great artist of oriental subjects.

The Art of Living.
A new book by Robt. Grant, on the practical problem of American life; has over 130 illustrations by C. D. Gibson and others.

Stops of Various Quills
Poems by W. D. Howells, illustrated by Howard Pyle.

Life in the Tuileries Under the 2nd Empire. By Anna E. Becknell, who resided in the Tuileries for a period of nine years, with one of the court of Napoleon.

Sonya Kovalivsky.
Her recollections of childhood. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood.

McEdinburg.
A delightful southern story by Thomas Nelson Page.

College Girls.
By Alba Carter Goodloe.—Illus.

Side Talks With Girls.
By Ruth Ashmore, a very useful and instructive book for girls.

The Brownies Through the Union.
By Palmer Cox, a new Brownie book.

Two Little Pilgrims Progress.
By Francis Hodgson Burnett.

Our 25 Cent Books,

Are extremely pretty and as there is over 250 subjects to select from you can always find something desirable. The 50 cent cloth bound gilt top books we will sell at 35 cents. These are great Bargains.

Among Children's Books.

The publishers have taken unusual care to produce a line which surpasses all former efforts; prices ranging from five cents up.

LAMPS.

The Special drive on Metal Lamps should sell every one of them quick.

Banquet, Stand, Piano etc.

The Dresden and Wrought Iron Lamps are unusually pretty, with either silk or porcelain globes.

LEATHER GOODS!

Leather Hand Bag. Leather Purses,
Leather Pocket Books.
Leather Frames. Leather Card Cases,
Leather Portfolios,
Leatner Letter Racks.
Leather Stamp cases,
Leather Ticket Cases,
Leather Cigar Cases.
Leather Traveling Cases, etc. etc.

JAPANESE NOVELTIES.

Teakwood Stands, Bamboo Screens, Vases, Teapots, Pin Trays, Tabouretts, etc.

CUT GLASS

In all the new designs and only the Imported Glass. In the imported Jardineres, we have a number of very choice pieces in ware from China, Japan, England, France, Germany, Austria etc. A few very dainty pieces in Coalport, Dresden, Doulton, Rudolstadt, etc.

Games for Children

Including a number of new things which are especially good. Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, Dressed Dolls, Indian Dolls, Esquimaux Dolls, Brownie Dolls etc.

Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, Foot Balls, House Balls,

Shoot the Chute The greatest amusement for Young America ever invented. A free shoot for every child.

BAHNEY'S BOOK STORE

20 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

WHY POTATOES RUN OUT.

Reasons Given For the Deterioration of the Tubers by American Cultivator.

It is an accepted fact that varieties of potatoes to be profitably grown must be of comparatively recent origin. Old varieties grown 40 years ago have disappeared. Of the newer varieties there are a number which we know that are not as productive as they were when first introduced. The life of a variety of potato has shortened materially since the coming of the potato bug. We then grew our last really good crop of Peachblow potatoes. In a year or two after the variety had become so deteriorated that it was no longer worth growing. The Peachblow seemed to be more injured by the potato slugs than any other variety. It was very late in ripening. When the potato bug came, farmers all wanted a potato that would ripen early, and the Early Rose for a time was more productive than the Peachblow had ever been.

We have no doubt that injury to the potato vine while the tuber is forming and ripening is the reason for the large proportion of weak and spindling plants that decrease the yield in many fields. Now, it is inevitable that potato bugs, if allowed on the plants at all, must do some damage to the leaf. If they are poisoned, they must eat the leaf to get the poison. It often happens, too, that the potato grower, thinking to make sure of destroying the bugs, puts on so heavy a dose that it injures the foliage. This is quite as bad as having the plant eaten by the potato larva. Such potatoes will not ripen. Their skins will slip when handled roughly, just as those of new potatoes do in early summer. In this unripe condition they are very likely to be affected by rot.

There needs to be greater care taken in selecting potatoes. Not only the right form and size are important, but it is quite as much so that the seed should be grown from plants that have kept their vigor until the tubers were fully ripened and that had not suffered from attacks of the potato bug. The only way to be absolutely sure about having good potato seed is to mark the strongest hills while they were growing and select the best potatoes from these hills. Such seed should easily be worth five times as much per bushel for planting as seed selected at random from a pit or bin. If a farmer can once get started with seed of this character, it will require much less labor to fight the potato bug.

It is a good plan, also, to try the new varieties as quickly as they come into market. Most varieties grown from seed will yield much heavier crops for two or three years after their introduction than they ever will again. It pays to give an extra price for seed in order to get the most benefit from this vigor of the new variety before it has deteriorated. Those who first bought the Early Rose potato paid from 50 cents to $1 per pound. In a year or two the seed was plenty at lower prices, but the first purchasers made more money than those who waited. There are new varieties better than the Early Rose ever was, and such new varieties of good eating quality will pay better than to keep on growing from seed of varieties that have seen their best days. By securing the seed when first introduced the grower can protect it from the potato bugs, and thus keep up the vigor and productiveness of the variety for a long time.

Russian Thistle In the East.

The agricultural department of Washington has been notified that the noxious plant known as Russian thistle has been found in the yards of the West Shore railroad at Weehawken, N. J. As this plant spreads rapidly and has overrun 40,000 square miles in states beyond the Mississippi river, the importance of concerted action in arresting its progress is evident. In many of the western states the legislatures have passed acts with a view of exterminating the weed and preventing its spreading.

A single plant bears numerous seed, which are distributed by the wind. In the winter the plant dies and the root is broken at the surface of the ground by the force of the wind. Then the plant is blown about the country, dropping its seed as it moves along. The plants grow very closely together and completely cover the ground. They have sharp spines, which worry animals and cause festering sores. They also render the operation of reaping and mowing machines impossible.

Experiments With Sugar Beets.

Among the varieties tested on the grounds of the Indiana station Vilmorin ranked the highest sugar content and purity coefficient, but the lowest yield. Smooth beets contained 12.2 per cent of sugar in the juice, stubby beets 12 per cent; the purity coefficient of smooth beets was 84.7, of stubby beets 84.5.

The average yield of beets thinned to a distance of 8 inches in the row was 17.69 tons per acre, thinned to 4 inches 21.94 tons, and to 2 inches between rows by 6 inches in the row 25.7 tons. Where beets were left to grow to their natural size an improvement in the quality of the juice was noted.

More Potash Needed.

No doubt it is true that potash is the great need of soils where tobacco culture has been the main crop for years. The stone fruits, especially the peach, seem to derive the greatest benefit from its use. This is especially true when the orchard is on sandy land. Potash in the form of hard wood, fresh ashes or a liberal application of kainit or other potash salts aids materially in keeping the trees in such a healthy condition that they are undoubtedly less liable to be attacked by the yellows, or other diseases of a similar character, says American Agriculturist.

FARM IRRIGATION.

Important Points Tested by the Utah Agricultural College Experiment Station.

As a rule farmers hold that irrigation at night is much more effective than day irrigation; that water will go much farther at night than during the same time in the day. At the Utah station an attempt has been made to solve this question. The results made it appear that: 1. For wheat the yield was the highest in grain from the day irrigation while for straw it was highest with night irrigation. 2. With timothy there was a decided increase in yield by the day over the night irrigation. 3. The only physical effect noticeable was that the water did not seem to have been so well distributed at night.

The proper time to begin and cease irrigation is a matter of some importance, and an attempt was also made to get at this by the usual plot method. A comparison of early and usual irrigation with both wheat and oats appears to justify the conclusions that: 1. On very dry and gravelly clay soil there was but little increase in yield of grain, of either oats or wheat, less than half a bushel per acre, by early irrigation over usual irrigation. 2. With both crops, however, there was an increase of straw by the early irrigation. 3. By both early and late irrigation the yield of wheat was increased, but by only a little more than one bushel per acre. 4. In the latter case the yield of straw was decreased, due apparently to the late irrigation.

Professor King of Wisconsin showed by his elaborate experiments that a certain crop grown on a certain soil will leave that soil in a different condition, as regards moisture, to that in which it would have been left by some other crop. He further showed that this influence lasted for more than one season, or, rather, that the effect was felt by the succeeding crop. This would go to show that the soil has great water holding power, for the soil from which the water was not taken held it for the succeeding crop. For this reason it was thought possible to store water in the soil by irrigating in the fall when the water is running to waste, and an experiment was laid out at this station to test this theory. This experiment made it appear that first, by irrigating timothy in the fall as well as during the growing season, there was an increase in yield of over 28 per cent; second, whether this was due to the soil's retaining the moisture or whether due to the fact that more plants lived, thus giving a better stand, is not known; third, with wheat there was a slight loss in yield of grain and a very noticeable loss in yield of straw on the plat fall irrigated.

A Cheap Paint.

A method of painting farm buildings and country houses, while by no means new, is yet so little known and so deserving of wider application as to warrant a description, says an exchange. The paint has but two parts, both cheap materials, being water lime or hydraulic cement and skimmilk. The cement is placed in a bucket, and the skimmilk, sweet, is gradually added, stirring constantly, until just about the consistency of good cream. The stirring must be thoroughly done to have an even flow, and if too thin the mixture will run on the building and look streaked. The proportions cannot be exactly stated, but a gallon of milk requires a full quart of cement and sometimes a little more. This is a convenient quantity to mix at a time for one person to use. If too much is prepared, the cement will settle and harden before all is used.

A flat paintbrush about 4 inches wide is the best implement to use with this mixture. Lay it on exactly as with oil paint. It can be applied to wood work, old or new, and to brick and stone. When dry, the color is a light creamy brown, or what some would call a yellowish stone color. This skimmilk cement paint, well mixed, without adding color, has a good body, gives smooth, satisfactory finish on either wood or stone and wears admirably. Try it.

Prairie Hay.

Whenever hay is high there appears in the eastern city markets baled hay from the western prairies. Several grades that pass under the name of prairie hay sometimes find their way to market. For the purpose of comparison take the best grade, which is sweet, bright in color, fine in blade, properly cured and made from upland grasses. "What is the feeding value of this prairie hay compared with timothy hay?" is the question naturally asked by purchasers. Farm and Home replies that "the result of carefully conducted experiments is that it is fully equal to early cut and well cured timothy hay. As its market price is usually about three-fourths the price of choice timothy, it is economy to use it.

Chicago and Toledo Markets.

CHICAGO, Dec 4.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, active, $3.46 @ $3.70; wheat, 56; corn, 25¾; oats, 16¾.

TOLEDO, Dec 4.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 64⅝.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in Massillon markets to-day and to-date December 3, '95:

Wheat, per bushel	55
Wheat, per bushel (new)	55
Oats	20
Corn	35
Barley	
Wool	17
Rye, No 1	
Clover seed	3 50
Timothy seed	1 50 @ 2 00
Flax seed per bu	
Middlings per cwt	
Hay	
Potatoes per bu	15
Eggs per dozen	18
Lard per pound	8
Butter per lb	7
Beans per bu	10
Small hogs	
Sides	
Cheese per lb	
White beans per bu	
Potatoes	25
Onions	20
Apples	30 @ 40
Evaporated apples	4 @ 5
Dried peaches, peeled	12 15
Dried peaches, unpeeled	4
Salt per bbl	1 00 @ 1 25

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, will make you feel strong and vigorous and keep you from sickness later on.

Gone Down with all Hands.

When we read such an announcement as this it sends a thrill of horror through our very being. And yet the number of lives lost by accidents at sea are very few compared to the number which are sacrificed to single diseases on land. Take consumption. Statistics show that 20 per cent. of all deaths are due to this fatal malady. It would be easier to reconcile ourselves to the fearful fact if there were no remedy. But there is. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands, and among them many whom the doctors have given up to die. If seeing is believing, then the thousand of living witnesses to its marvelous efficacy in cases of this kind, ought to convince the most skeptical.

Dr R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir—Two of our best doctors pronounced my case consumption. I spent nearly $300, and was no better. I concluded to try the "Golden Medical Discovery." I bought 8 bottles, and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well today as I did at 25, and can do just as good a day's work for several years. I give you all the thanks. Truly, your friend,

William Dulaney, Campbell, O

The wife of Mr. D Robinson, a prominent lumberman of Hartwick, N. Y., was sick with rheumatism for five months. In speaking of it Mr. Robinson says: "Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only thing that gave her any rest from pain. For the relief of pain it cannot be beat." Many very bad cases of rheumatism have been cured by it. For sale at 50 cents a bottle by the Saltsman Drug Co.

Glad Tidings

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, general debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50¢ and 25¢. Sold by McCuen, 15 West Main street.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rivers Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

Major C. T. Picton is manager of the State Hotel, at Dennison, Tex., which the traveling men say is one of the best hotels in that section. In speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Major Picto says: "I have used it myself and in my family for several years, and take pleasure in saying that I consider it an infallible cure for diarrhoea and dysentery. I always recommend it, and have frequently administered it to my guests in the hotel, and in every case it has proven itself worthy of unqualified endorsement." For sale by the Saltsman Drug Company.

From Sire to Son.

As a family medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have kidney, liver or blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. McCuen, the leading druggist, 15 West main street, is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50c and 25c.

A False Diagnosis.

La Grippe is confounded by many persons with a severe attack of catarrh, which in some respects resembles the former. These individuals suffer severely with pain about the forehead, eyes and ears, with soreness in throat and stoppage of the nasal passages, and in fact, are incapacitated for work of any kind for days at a time. These are catarrhal sufferers. Ely's Cream Balm has been used with the best results in such cases. The remedy will give instant relief.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. Only 50 cents a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

When most needed it is not unusual for your family physician to be away from home. Such was the experience of Mr J. Y. Schenck, editor of the Caddo, Ind Ter., Banner, when his little girl, two years of age, was threatened with a severe attack of croup. He says: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor, but as our family physician was out of town I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved her immediately. I will not be without it in the future." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. When promptly applied it cures scalds and burns with all the slightest pain. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on

Saturday, the 21st day of December, '95,

at two o'clock p. m., on the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Ohio, and being of No 5 in the village of East Greenville, according to duly recorded map of said village, and known as the William Norman grocery property, appraised at $725.

Also at the same time and place, two lots in the village of Maple Grove, known as Lots No 221 and No 233 in said village, in North Lawrence township, Stark county, Ohio, appraised at $50.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, from day of sale, with interest; deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on premises sold.

JOHN L. WALTER,
Administrator of William Norman, Deceased.
November 2°, 1895.

CHAMPION OF THEM ALL.

BATTLE AX PLUG

THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO EVER SOLD FOR

10 CENTS.

A Stitch in Time

Saves Nine. Take that stitch with Willimantic Star Thread. Do all your sewing with Willimantic Star Thread. It holds the seams together longer and stands the wear and tear better than any other spool cotton made.

Willimantic★Star Thread

is perfectly adapted for light sewing or heavy sewing; machine sewing or hand sewing. Ask your dealer for it and insist on having it. Don't pay the same price for poor thread when you can get the best for the asking.

Send 24 cents and seven 1895 heads of the celebrated Star or Numbers, together with your address, for your new home, ready work of fancy and interesting book on thread and sewing. Free.

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., Willimantic, Conn.

SPECIAL SALE

of BOOTS and SHOES,

UNTIL JAN. 1st.

We are going to remodel our store, but before doing so we must reduce our stock, and in order to make our goods move faster, we have marked them VERY LOW. Any one in need of footwear cannot afford to miss this great slaughter sale.

HANSEN & BLAUMEISER, 32 E. Main St. Massillon.

BIBLES

Family Bibles, Beautifully bound in full leather, illustrated and self pronouncing. Teachers' Bibles with all the latest and best helps, good maps etc. Some of these are VERY CHEAP.

POCKET BIBLES Best pocket testaments, Methodist Hymnals. A complete line of the American Bible Societies Bibles.

Bahney's Bookstore, 20 E. Main St

MASSILLON, O.

THIS COLD WEATHER

Will create an unusual big demand for

FURS

Therefore in order to dispose of this particular line at once, we will sell all Fur Capes, Muffs and Boas

AT COST

Pay no profit to any one when the same can be bought of us at cost. Investigate it yourself; you can save dollars by it.

Crone's Closing Out Sale.

Land for Sale

The following described land is offered at private sale by the executor of the late

Lewis Hornberger Estate,

80 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND.

in Tuscarawas Township, 3½ miles southwest of Massillon, 8 acres of which, has timber thereon.

Also 8 acres in the same township, 1½ miles southwest of Massillon, an excellent tract of land. For terms and further particulars call on

JOHN J WEFLER,
Massillon, O. Executor.

ALSO

The following described land is offered at private sale by John Holtmker.

27 Acres of Land in Perry Township,

2 miles south of Massillon, west of Tuscarawas river. This tract of land is considered equal to any in Perry township. For terms and further particulars, call on. JOHN J. WEFLER,
Massillon, O. Agent.

Legal Notice.

Thomas Masters and William Findley, Plaintiff, vs. Frederick Thompson and Lottie Thompson, Defendant

In the Court of Common Pleas, Stark County, O

Lottie Thompson, residing in Montgomery, Ala., will take notice that on the 20th day of November, 1895, Thomas Masters and William Findley filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County O., in case No. —, against the above named parties, praying for the foreclosure of two certain mortgages made by Frederick Thompson and Elizabeth A. Thompson, his wife, in her lifetime to plaintiffs on lots numbers 4, 5 and 6 of Russell's addition to the city of Massillon, in this county, given to secure a debt on which a balance in the sum of six hundred fifty-four and thirteen hundredths dollars ($654.13) is due with interest at 7 per cent; on four hundred and twenty-five dollars ($425.80) from Dec 29th, 1889; interest on two hundred dollars ($200.) at 8 per cent from Dec. 2, 1891 and interest on twenty-nine and thirteen hundredths dollars $29.13) from Jan 1st. 1893

Said Lottie Thompson is required to answer on or before the 14th day of January, 1896, or judgment may be taken against her.

MASTERS & FINDLEY
By Willison & Day, Attorney for plaintiffs.

Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by The Saltsman Drug Co.

Legal Notice.

In pursuance to an order of the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on

Saturday, December, 14, 1895,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situated in the county of Stark and state of Ohio to wit:

Being a part of the northeast quarter of section number four (4) of township number eleven (11) and range ten (10) and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a post or a line on the north side of the quarter and fifty-three and one-half (53½) perches east from the northwest corner of said quarter; thence east along the north side of said quarter, twenty-two (22) perches to Smith's land to a post; thence south and parallel with the line on the west side of the quarter thirty seven (37) perches to a post; thence west and parallel with the north line of the quarter twenty-two (22) perches to a post, one perch east of John Deardorff's land; thence north and parallel with the east line of the quarter thirty-seven (37) perches to the place of beginning, containing five (5) acres of land, more or less.

Appraised at four hundred and fifty dollars ($4 0 00).

Terms cash.

CHRISTIAN GRABER,
Administrator with will annexed, of the estate of William Everet, deceased.
Massillon, O., Nov. 12th, 1895
Willison & Day, Attorneys.

DR. SPINNEY & CO.

The Old Reliable Specialists.

39 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS, CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

YOUNG MEN Troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Organic Weakness, Kidney and Bladder affections, or any form of Special Disease, can here find a safe and speedy cure. **CHARGES REASONABLE,** especially to the poor.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES cured without mercury, injurious drugs, and all chronic ailments of the Nose, Throat, Bones, Mucous patches in the Mouth, Blotches, Warty Growths, Varicocele, Ulcers and Painful Swellings, Piles, Fistula and Rectal Ulcers cured without pain.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN. Many are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, causing a slight burning or smarting sensation and weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposit, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear, or the color be of a thin milky hue, again changing to a dark or turbid appearance. Many men, ignorant of the cause die of this difficulty, which is the second stage of organic weakness. We guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and a healthy restoration of the whole system. **CONSULTATION FREE.** Call or write and get our question list and book for special **HOME** treatment.

DR. SPINNEY & CO., CLEVELAND, O.
48 Public Square, Opposite Entrance 141 Ch. mpion St.
Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations and programs, at THE INDEPENDENT office.

DR. E. OTTMAN,

The Celebrated Specialist,

Of Columbus, O. will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, Dec. 18

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. One Day Only Each Month.

No money required of responsible parties to commence treatment.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of All Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known Specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases upon the latest scientific principles, and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and surgical Diseases. Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.**

DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, pterygium, iridectomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his Scientific treatment.

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores, Pimples, Scrofula, Blood Taints, Eczema, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women. Cured Permanently Cured by the latest improved treatment as pursued by leading physicians of America and Europe.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine that passed first in the morning previous, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who are trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of Questions free. Address, with postage,

Dr. B. E. OTTMAN, 255 E. Broad st., Columbus, O.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

DR. OTTMAN addresses those who have imperiled themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Weak Parts and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

Cases and correspondence confidential, but personal consultation preferred.

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